

The Haskell Free Press.

Vol. 14.

Haskell, Haskell County, Texas, Saturday, June 10, 1899.

No. 23.

Directory.

OFFICERS 39th JUDICIAL DISTRICT.
District Judge, Hon. P. D. Sanders.
District Attorney, H. C. Crane.

COUNTY OFFICIALS.
County Judge, H. R. Jones.
County Attorney, Oscar Martin.
County Dist. Clerk, G. B. Couch.
Sheriff and Tax Collector, J. W. Collins.
County Treasurer, J. E. Morfess.
Tax Assessor, C. M. Brown.
County Surveyor, H. M. Rike.

COMMISSIONERS.
Precinct No. 1, J. W. Johnson.
Precinct No. 2, R. M. G. Elliott.
Precinct No. 3, T. E. Ballard.
Precinct No. 4, J. E. Carter.

PROBING OFFICERS.
J. P. Precinct No. 1, J. W. Evans.

CHURCHES.
BAPTIST, (Missionary) Preaching every Sunday except 4th. Rev. R. E. L. Farmer, Pastor. Sunday School every Sunday at 10 o'clock. D. W. Courtwright, Superintendent.
B. T. P. U. every Sunday evening at 8 o'clock. Prayer meeting every Friday night.

METHODIST, (M. E. Church S.) Preaching every Sunday at 11 a. m. and 8 p. m.
Rev. M. L. Moody, Pastor.
Sunday School every Sunday at 10 o'clock.
G. D. Sanders, Superintendent.
Epworth League every Sunday evening at 8 o'clock.
W. M. Townes, Pres.
Junior League at 3:30 p. m. Miss Mollie Bryant, Supt.
Prayer meeting every Thursday at 8 p. m.

PRESBYTERIAN, (Old School) Preaching 2nd and 4th Sundays. Rev. C. C. Anderson, Past. Sunday School every Sunday at 10 o'clock.
R. C. Chism, Superintendent.
PRESBYTERIAN, (Cumberland) Preaching 4th Sunday. Rev. W. G. Peyton, Pastor.

CHRISTIAN, (Campbellite) Preaching none at present.
Sunday School every Sunday at 10 o'clock.
Jasper Millhollon, Superintendent.

CIVIC SOCIETIES.
Haskell Lodge No. 662, A. F. & A. M. Meets Saturday on or before each full moon.
J. S. Hike, W. M.
J. W. Evans, Sec'y.
Haskell Chapter No. 191
Royal Arch Masons meet on the first Tuesday in each month.
J. L. Jones, High Priest.
J. W. Evans, Sec'y.
Elmwood Camp of the Woodmen of the World meets 2nd and 4th Tuesday each month.
W. E. Sherrill, Com. C.
G. B. Couch, Clerk.

Professional Cards.

H. G. McCONNELL,
Attorney - at - Law,
HASKELL, TEXAS.

OSCAR MARTIN,
Attorney - at - Law,
HASKELL, TEXAS.

E. E. GILBERT,
Physician & Surgeon.
Offers his services to the people of Haskell and surrounding country.
Office at Terrell's Drug store.

J. E. LINDSEY,
PHYSICIAN & SURGEON.
HASKELL, TEXAS.
Office Phone No. 12.
Residence Phone No. 19.
Office North side of Square.

Dr. J. F. TOMLINSON,
DENTIST.
Permanently located in Haskell.
Solicits your patronage.
Guarantees all work.
Office in Rock building at Meadors Hotel.

The South Side Barber Shop.
D. W. COURTWRIGHT, prop.

I solicit your patronage with promise of giving you prompt and agreeable service.

Haskell now has a telephone exchange with about 35 patrons. The long distance line from this place to that via Throckmorton is on the Haskell board, therefore the patrons of the exchange there can remain at their place of business and phone any person in Seymour who is a patron of the exchange here without extra expense. This makes it very convenient, both to the patrons of the Haskell & Seymour exchange as well as to the patrons of the long distance line. Haskell is to be congratulated for her enterprise in this particular as there are very few towns in Texas her size and not a great number much larger, which have as largely patronized and as fine exchanges as Haskell. In this connection, the News wishes to congratulate Mr. A. P. McLemore, also.—Seymour News.

The Colorado, Texas and Mexico Rail road.

Mr. Morris R. Locke the chief promoter of this railroad, which is to run from Llano on the south and to Haskell on the north, a length of 200 miles, passing by way of Coleman, Abilene and Anson, arrived here on Wednesday afternoon for the purpose of closing the arrangement with Haskell for the completion of the survey to this point. The survey will be finished some time next week as far north as Anson and Mr. Locke wanted a definite answer from our people as to whether they would furnish the money for the continuation of the survey to this point, so that there would be no delay of the surveying corps upon reaching Anson. It seems that a complete survey with maps, profile drawings, estimates of cost of construction, etc., are an absolute prerequisite to placing the matter properly before the eastern parties who, Mr. Locke positively assures us, stand pledged and ready to take the road in hand and build it when furnished with proof that the line is what it has been represented to them to be. Our people have been a little slow to put any money into the scheme and have been waiting for our railroad committee to complete an investigation into the ability, character, standing, etc. of the eastern parties connected with the promotion of the enterprise. This the committee had about completed through the leading commercial agencies and private sources, and they met Wednesday night and went over the whole matter, arriving at the conclusion that there was sufficient promise of success in the scheme to warrant our people in furnishing the money to complete the survey, and members of the committee were designated to circulate a subscription paper and raise the money if possible, \$2500 being the outside estimate of its cost, but it is believed that owing to the smoothness of the country it will fall considerably under this amount, but even at that the committee has not yet secured sufficient funds. As a final answer must be given to Mr. Locke at Abilene on next Monday it is hoped that any person who is willing to contribute any amount to this enterprise, but who was not seen by the committee, will call at Messrs Sherrill Bros' store and sign the subscription paper. It is a part of the understanding that the amount paid for the survey will be deducted from the bonus of \$30,000 which will have to be raised when the survey is approved by the financial side of the scheme and they signify their willingness to build the road upon that condition.

That Rain.

It came on last Sunday afternoon. All the spring we have been having nice showers, furnishing enough moisture to bring crops up and keep them growing very nicely and to make good grass on the ranges, but not enough in most parts of the country to put a good supply of water in the tanks and water holes and the people, especially the cattlemen, have not been entirely satisfied and everybody has been wishing for an old time trash mover, a rain that would flood the surface, rush madly down the streams clearing them of carcasses and sediment and leaving them full of pure water. Well, they got it, it came last Sunday and we think everybody is satisfied.

Save Your Horses.

Mr. Chas. F. Weiland writes to the Dallas News as follows: "Please say to your readers who own horses and milch cows that are almost distracted this hot weather by flies, that if they will wash them each morning with a half tablespoonful of creolin in an ordinary teacupful of water, the poor dumb brutes will never cease to be grateful. Creolin can be obtained at any drug store and is harmless. It can be applied without dilution, but is equally efficient diluted. It should be prepared fresh each time it is used. Tell them to wash thoroughly the horse's face and ears, neck, underside of body and legs, and they will be rewarded by seeing the poor horse stand quiet, while formerly he was wearing himself out by trying to keep the flies off by stamping and biting himself. There is no better wash for sores or galled places on horses. Creolin sells at 50 cents a pound and can be obtained at any drug store."

TERRELL'S DRUG STORE,

Southwest Corner Public Square,
Haskell, Texas.

Handles only the Purest and Best drugs. Carries a nice line of

**Jewelry, Notions and Sundries;
Stationery, Watches, Clocks, Spectacles, Etc.**

A Big Thing.

The paramount importance of agriculture over all other industries in this country is forcibly exhibited in the official statistics of our foreign trade for 1898. Our exports were the largest ever recorded, the value thereof being \$1,210,291,913, exceeding the figures for 1897 by \$178,284,310. Of our total exports the products of American agriculture amounted to \$858,507,942, being 70.93 per cent of the whole. There was a marked gain in both agricultural and non-agricultural exports, but the larger gain was in agricultural exports. The proportion in 1897, being 66.84 per cent, and in 1898, 70.93 per cent as before stated, notwithstanding the phenomenal progress made in all lines of manufactures, mining, and all non-agricultural products for export, American farmers exceeded them all in rate of increase, adding larger sums to the national wealth, and being of far greater benefit to humanity at large. The following are the agricultural products exported to a value of more than \$10,000,000 each:

Cotton	\$230,441,215
Wheat	145,684,650
Corn	74,196,850
Flour	69,263,718
Bacon	46,380,918
Lard	39,110,672
Cattle	37,827,500
Beef	22,922,556
Tobacco	21,924,337
Oats	20,632,914
Hams	18,987,525
Oil cake and meal	12,601,820
Cotton seed oil	10,137,619

The great Southern staple cotton leads all other products both in amount and value, being 3,850,264,295 pounds. At the same time, this product, while exceeding the exports of 1897 by 746,509,346 pounds, decreased in value \$448,765. These figures are chiefly valuable as indicating in what direction the chief interest of the country is located, and also pointing to the duty of the government to promote that interest. Farmers are entitled to as much consideration in legislation as manufacturers, and should receive it, whether they clamor for it in the lobbies of Congress and the State legislatures or not.—Texas Farm and Ranch.

The only legislative protection that can aid the farmer is such as will take the tariff off of what he has to use and thus stop the tribute or bonus he is having to pay to every body else and this should be done.

Texas will afford room for all the expansion this country will need in the next hundred years. It could hold all of the present population of the United States without being as densely crowded as some parts of the world.

Cisco Apert: The next school faculty for Cisco, it is said, will have four men teachers, so that the most unruly boy can be given a scrap for his money. The Apert's idea of discipline is a firm and solid command backed up by a good peccan limb, if necessary.

The mass of modern educators have come to the conclusion that it is wrong to use the rod on a pupil. In fact, its use is calculated to break the spirit of the youth, and thus make him a worthless citizen. Of course the records do not prove this, but it is agreed that the best way to control, say a 10-year-old freckle-faced boy, when he has put bent pins in the seats of his fellow and sister scholars, and daubed the ceiling with spitballs during school hours, is to take him off to some quiet place and tell him how much more fun there is in being good than in being bad.—Dallas News.

Moral suasion is good when it works, but it slides off of some boys like water off a duck's back and the peccan limb is the only argument that penetrates and has a persuasive influence.

Trust Promoters and Their Profits.

A new industry has had a great development during the last year—that of trust-promoting, in which hundreds—perhaps thousands—of men are now engaged. While there are many failures in this new industry, a dozen men have during the last eight months made enough money to buy up all the claims in the Klondike. One unusually successful man is said to have received between \$30,000,000 and \$40,000,000 in stocks for his work in organizing trusts. Out of this amount he has had to pay the expense of securing options and charters and, in some cases, to share with other promoters. His net proceeds, however, at present market prices of stocks, probably exceed \$10,000,000, and may be twice that sum.

While there is no fixed percentage of stocks allowed to promoters or claimed by them, 3 per cent. of each kind of stock is often allowed and is apparently about the minimum ever received. This percentage is said to have been paid to the promoters of the International Silver Company and will be received by the promoters of the United States Vinegar Company should they succeed in getting underwriters for it.

The promoters of the Republic Iron and Steel Company are said to have received \$5,000,000 of common stock. Those of the National Tube Company and of the American Steel and Hoop Company are also said, in each case, to have received \$5,000,000. The promoter of the American Tin Plate Company received \$10,000,000 in common stock, now worth over \$4,000,000. He is said to have virtually purchased the plants with his own capital and at prices unknown to the various members of the trust. So that while \$18,000,000 each of common and preferred stock were set aside with which to purchase plants, it may be that he made even more than the \$10,000,000 of common stock allowed him. Rumor says that the promoters of the American Steel and Wire Company received \$15,000,000 in stock. This is probably exaggerated. On November 22, 1898, Gerrit H. Ten Broeck, of St. Louis, sued John W. Gates and Elbert H. Gary for \$1,875,000, the amount which he would have received had he and others not been displaced as promoters. He was to get half of the profits.—From "Trusts—The Rush to Industrial Monopoly," in the American Monthly Review of Reviews for June.

Money For the People.

Lytle Farm Dairy now ships 350 pounds of butter a week to points on the T. P. west of Abilene, besides the large amount supplied to the local trade and shipped to Galveston and other points east. This industry promises to grow, and its growth means money to Abilene and surrounding country.

In no line is there a brighter promise than in this, and for that reason, we expect to keep it before the public. This is pre-eminently a stockfarming country, and the dairies that buy milk enable farmers to live until their herds increase to a living size.—Abilene Reporter.

The prosperity of which Texas—and the South generally—is capable never will come to it in full measure until the people adopt a better system of diversification of crops and learn to utilize to the full extent every product of the farm.

There are many fortunes for Texas people in the one enterprise of dairying, if the business were taken hold of by them with the proper energy and intelligence.

Representative Grogan Caned.

Representative W. L. Grogan was, yesterday afternoon, the surprised recipient of a very handsome compliment in the shape of a splendid gold-headed cane. Mr. Grogan was the author of a bill providing for the payment of contractors on state buildings as they proceeded with the work. Mr. Mahoney of this city presented the cane, which bore upon its gold crown the inscription: "Contractors of Texas to Representative Grogan."—Austin Statesman.

Buying steer calves and yearlings for feeding purposes at an earlier time, when the steer was not considered a marketable beef animal until four or five years old, would have been considered as evidencing a remarkable patience in awaiting results, but the man who now buys a high grade yearling steer, roughs him through the winter, pastures the following summer and then puts on feed in the fall, will have, without any very long waiting, just what the beef buyers are willing to pay big prices for. High breeding and its result, early maturity into the best beef form, have become the recognized requirements of the most profitable feeding, and cattle raisers who do not recognize this fact and conform their management to it by using registered bulls in their herds will gradually drop to the rear of the procession.—Tex. Stock and Farm Journal.

We reprint the above item because it contains sound advice.

THE MEADORS HOTEL, Haskell, Texas, T. D. CARNEY, PROPRIETOR.

Having taken charge of the Meadors Hotel and put everything in first-class shape for the entertainment of its guests, I will be pleased to have a liberal share of the public patronage.
Special Arrangements for Drummers.
Charges moderate. Location: North of Nat'l Bank

THE HASKELL NATIONAL BANK, HASKELL, TEXAS.

A General Banking Business Transacted. Collections made and Promptly Remitted. Exchange Drawn on all principal Cities of the United States.

DIRECTORS:—M. S. Pierson, A. C. Foster, J. L. Jones, Lee Pierson, T. J. Lemmon.

J. W. BELL,

Manufacturer & Dealer in
SADDLES and HARNESS.
Full Stock. Work Promptly to Order.
Repairing done neatly and substantially.
Prices reasonable and satisfaction with goods and work guaranteed.
Your Trade is Solicited.

SCHOOL LAND. SCHOOL LAND.

PUBLIC DOMAIN. PUBLIC DOMAIN.

Forfeited Lands. Forfeited Lands.

DO YOU KNOW that the Supreme Court of Texas has decided that all the Public Domain in Texas belongs to the Free School Fund, and that the Legislature has just passed an act placing all the Public Domain on the market for sale as school land on 40 years time at only 5 per cent interest, which act will take effect 90 days after the adjournment of the Legislature.
DO YOU KNOW about when the forfeited list of school lands will be sent out by the General Land Office to the County Clerk of each county placing each forfeited section on the market for sale again.
DO YOU KNOW in what counties in this State Public Free School Lands is on the market for sale.
DO YOU WANT a book giving the full text of the State law in regard to the purchase of Public Free School Land, together with the reasons of the various sections of the State and statistics in regard to them of great value to you.
DO YOU WANT a map of the State by counties?
DO YOU WANT a copy of the act of the Legislature just passed placing all Public Domain on the market for sale, which will take effect 90 days after the adjournment of the Legislature.
DO YOU WANT to be instructed as to what steps to take in order to place yourself in a position to secure some of this Public Domain, which will be on the market, and to secure some of the forfeited sections which will be forfeited when the list is sent out.
If you are interested in the above then send \$1.00 either by personal check or money order; to the undersigned for a copy of this book with map of Texas, giving School Land Law and telling how to lay same, with list of counties in which it is located, and a copy of the recent act of the legislature which ought to be worth \$100 to you, if you feel an interest in those matters.
CHAS. P. SCHREIBER,
Formerly State Comptroller Draughtsman,
Box 405, Austin, Texas.

READ THIS.

Dallas, Texas, October 14, 1888.
—This is to certify that I have been considered incurable by two good physicians, both saying I had Bright's kidney disease. After using one and one-half bottles of Hall's Great Discovery, of Waco, I think my troubles are at an end.

H. W. BROWN,
St. George Hotel.

From Farm & Ranch of June 10:
"For late roasting ears now is the time to plant Mexican June corn. Dig your Irish potatoes as soon as they are done growing and plant June corn. You will get results that will be very satisfactory, provided you like 'green corn on a plate' in the months of September and October. We confess we like it."

The Reynolds Land & Cattle Co. whose pastures are on the Canadian river, have recently purchased 100 head of Hereford bulls in England, selecting them from fifteen noted herds of that country. Seventy-five are in quarantine in New Jersey and will be brought on shortly. The ranch is one of the very best in the Panhandle, and as it has never been overstocked, the grass is always in excellent condition.—Colorado Stockman.

By the processes of adoption and coinage of new words the English language has grown until it embraces about 250,000 words. But some literary people and philologists who have amused themselves by investigating such questions tell us that the individual of only ordinary education uses hardly more than 500 different words, and many writers and speakers of considerable reputation do not exceed 4,000 words. Shakespeare, who in his wonderful poems probed every human motive, and touched upon every ambition, impulse and incentive of every phase of human character, it is said, made use of only 15,000 different words. A great many of our words are purely technical and are only used by persons engaged in the various branches of art and science.

We believe that the Cubans should be permitted to enact and establish their own code of laws under a government of their own selection by ballot and that we should keep soldiering there only for the purpose of doing police duty under the authority of the civil government, thus aiding them to establish law and order and get their government in smooth running order.

ATTENTION!

Don't TRUST YOUR PHOTOS TO Agents Deal Direct With the Artists.
We will make to anyone sending us a photo, a life-size (11x14) crayon or pastel portrait. Free of charge to introduce our superior work. Exact likeness, finished artistic finish and prompt return of small photo guaranteed. Send us your photo at once.

ARTISTS' UNION,

200 Main Street, Dallas, Texas.

We are pleased to note the fact that the appropriation bill passed by the legislature just adjourned carries appropriations of \$103,900 and \$30,900 for the years 1900 and 1901, respectively, to be expended largely in substantial improvements and additional buildings at the Agricultural and Mechanical college, which will result in enabling that institution to accommodate about 100 more students. Money expended in the kind of education conferred by institutions of this character is, in our judgment, money well spent. Their graduates are the leaven sent among the masses to impart or inaugurate better methods in farming and stock raising and the various industrial pursuits. These improved methods lead to greater profits and thus make an indirect return of the money spent in bringing them about. In a word, the Free Press is in favor of helping along those who desire to enter into the industrial and wealth producing pursuits and letting those who want to enter the profession's rut for themselves beyond the start the common schools give to them; enough of them will get there.

Lainess travels so slow that poverty soon overtakes it.

As love grows older it becomes less hopeful and more selfish.

The Indians never use smokeless powder in their pipes of peace.

Clothes do not make the man, yet a man may owe a good deal to his tailor.

The only trust alleged to be failing is Thomas Platt's trust in Theodore Roosevelt.

Aquinado's movable capitals are a feature admirably adapted to cinematographic pictures.

It might be well while correcting your disobedient offspring to remember that you did not die young.

No wonder Spain asks for a piece of China. She got "rocks" of this country without even asking for bread.

The London Globe has evidently forgotten Sampson's magnificent destruction of that Matanzas mole.—Memphis Appeal.

A St. Louis man ran a piece of wood an inch long under his finger nail recently. He must have been scratching his head.

No one is astonished that the east wants the speakership, and every one would be surprised to learn of something the east didn't want.

That senatorial reform conference in Virginia will never be able to convince the lobbyists that its purpose is to elect senators by direct vote is not based on rank injustice.

Wichita, Kan., has adjudged the street cars of that city a public nuisance and the courts have ordered the cars to cease running. The same rule might apply to some of the Chicago lines with beneficial results.

A very interesting refrigerating plant has been installed in the great market buildings in Vienna, which, although there are other and as important plants elsewhere, possesses features that render it worthy of notice.

William Henry Preece, chief electrical engineer of the British government, recently read a paper before the London Society of Arts upon etheric telegraphy.

It goes without saying that the call for popular subscriptions to buy a Washington residence for Admiral Dewey will be liberally responded to.

Charges against irresponsible labor agencies in Chicago for duping and swindling innocent applicants for employment are becoming numerous.

Admiral Dewey's home-coming has already nearly exhausted the supply of bunting at New York.

The situation in China grows more alarming every day. It looks as if either China or the British would have to back down.

DICK RODNEY;

or, The Adventures of An Eton Boy...

BY JAMES GRANT.

CHAPTER VII.—(Continued.) THE vines, in luxuriance, bordered the pathway as we ascended, and it is said that for years after the wine has been taken from these vines to England...

Tom Lambourne and I, after a ramble of some hours, found ourselves in a wild and solitary place, where banks of lava and heaps of yellow pumice dust were lying among shattered masses of basalt, which were studded with spars and crystals that glittered as the sunshine streamed through a ravine upon them.

The sides of the ravine were clothed with rich cypresswood and little thickets of the retama blanca, which there grew about ten feet high, and is covered with tufts of odoriferous flowers.

The distant sea, the waves of which seemed to bark or sleep in the sunshine, closed the perspective of this ravine; and there we could see the Euxine at anchor, with her snow white courses loose and her other canvas neatly hoisted.

The air was deliciously clear, and over the brow of the rocky chasm in which we sat, there fell a natural screen of all the wild Indian fig and vine creepers, and these shaded us from the increasing heat of the morning sun.

We heard only the croo of the great wood pigeons among the gorgeous foliage, or the sweet notes of the little golden colored canary birds, as they twittered about us when we scared them from their nests, which they usually build in the barrancas or water-courses, such being the coolest places in that volcanic isle.

CHAPTER VIII.

How Tom Was Titled. My companion was a short and thick-set sailor, about forty years of age, and whose figure was suggestive of great muscular strength; his hair was cut short, but his whiskers were of the most voluminous description, as he was anxious to conceal as much as possible of the strange circles, stripes, and grotesque designs with which his sun-burned face was covered, and which by their form and blackness, imparted a hideous aspect of features that otherwise were rather good looking and pleasing.

He was an intelligent man, and well read, for the humble class to which he belonged.

"Aye, Master Rodney," said he, on perceiving that I was still surveying him with something of wonder, "and his face was a point on which he was particularly sensitive; 'you see what a precious figure-head these 'tarnal natives' on the coast of Africa made for me."

"How did this happen, Tom?" said I, filling his drinking horn.

"About twenty years ago, Master Rodney, I belonged to the Arrow, a smart Liverpool bark of two hundred and twenty tons register. I made many voyages in her to South America, but at last, as bad luck, or my destiny (as men say in the play) would have it, she was chartered for the west coast of Africa, to trade with the natives, but not in black cattle, for slavery was never our line of business.

they thought it less dangerous to fall upon me and kill me outright, saying that my stupid cries had brought the wild animal upon them. Then an old fellow, whose wool had become white with age, who was called up in the root of a tree, whom I generally berthed myself, and who was considered a wise man, came forward and demanded their attention.

"I might as well have hallooed to the wind in a tearing pampere, or a stiff rear-topsail breeze, Master Rodney, as have attempted to oppose this piece of Congo kindness.

"Then the old fetichman, who lived in the root of the tree, after making three summersets and uttering six howls, ornamented all my face, hands and arms in this fashion, using a kind of knife, which he dipped from time to time in some black stuff that he carried on a cocoanut shell.

"They made me so like a nigger that they scarcely knew me from one of themselves. This so favored my escape that I soon found an opportunity of slipping the Mussologos the slip in the night, and made a shift, after many a break-heart adventure, to reach a British settlement.

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THE TEXAS HOT MAN.

Sufficient Ice Was Found to Cool Him.

"I was on a chair car in Texas a few nights ago, 't'other side of San Antonio," said a New Orleans business man to a Times-Democrat reporter, "when a typical frontier tough got on board. He was a little chap, but powerfully built, and about half-drunk, as soon as he came in he drew a revolver, that looked as big as a stovepipe, and bawled out: 'I'm the hottest man this side of El Paso. I can lick any galoot on the train!'

"I was in very low spirits, you may be sure, fearing they only intended to fatten me up, like a stall-fed ox, or a turtle in a tub, before cooking and eating me, or making me a sacrifice to some idol carved of wood; for many times I saw the whole 'tarnal tribe on their knees before the figure-head of the Arrow, which had been washed ashore, and was pronounced to be a fetich.

"For three days we traveled among deep and slimy-green swamps, thick with woods and immense pathless meadows, and in an hour I saw more tree leopards, and zebras, howling jackals and antelope, grinning monkeys and chattering parrots, than ever were seen in all the showery of Greenwhich fair, till we arrived at a kraal of a hundred huts, for all the world like pigsties, surrounded by a high palisade of bamboo, and situated in a forest of palms.

"Being roped-ende by an Inch-and-a-half colt-aye, or keelhaunched once a day from the foreyard—were jokes, when compared to all this African nigger make me undergo, in pestilent swamps, where the very air choked me, for the time in a ship with a foul hold, for the slime in these cankerbugs was as thick as tar and black as old bilge-water.

"One day he was something his excitement by beating me with a heavy lambo, till my back and arms were covered with blood. Close by were a whole gang of the tribe squatting under a palm tree, smoking bubbles—bubbles made out of nut shells, looking on and laughing at the torture I was undergoing; but in the midst of their sport we heard a roar that made our hearts tremble, and all ready to scamper off.

"There was a mighty crashing and swaying of the wild canes in the adjacent brake, and then a great square-headed and tawny-haired lion, as large as a good-sized pony, and with a tuft like a swab at the end of his switching tail, came plunging forward, with eyes flashing and red mouth open.

"Adam Zad. The bear that walks like a man, no doubt, 's a frightful foe to be hunted out; but a worse foe yet—of his clutch beware— 's the awful man who acts like a bear.

WELL WORTH A VISIT

TOURISTS WHO STAY IN HOLLAND MAKE A MISTAKE.

A Most Interesting Nation—Its Social Life, Domestic Habits and Manners and Political and Religious Views—Dutch Ladies.

(Special Letter.) The small country that lies east of England, just a hundred miles across the sea from Essex or Suffolk shores to its line of low sand hills between the outlet of the Scheldt, the Maas and the Rhine, stretching thence north along the coast of a peninsula to the huge rampart dykes of the Helder, is worth a visit.

Among the reforms introduced by Nicholas II. was a rescinding of the existing order against the Doukhobors, and some eight months ago a rescript was issued authorizing those of the subjects of the czar who objected to military service to leave the country without interference.



RUSSIAN DOUKHOBORSOI.

fields, and as soon as they become educated to the use of modern methods of agriculture, they will doubtless develop into useful citizens.

The existence of such a system of emigration from Russia, among a people whose only offense is a hatred of the horrors of war, comes as an eloquent protest against the Russian czar. It would appear, if the Doukhobors' may be taken as a criterion, that the only Russians who are honest believers in the efficacy of peace as a factor in the development of an undeveloped empire are rapidly being forced to quit the country.

BABY MILLIONAIRES.

There are many little people in the world who will have, as long as they live, their weight in gold every day. In the great Goeite mansion in New York is one little Vanderbilt baby, and another one in a grand palace in England. Every day these wealthy little ones ride in the parks in a fine carriage, with a coachman and footman, and every night they go to sleep in beds of lace and down.

OLDEST MASON IN THE WORLD.

Surrounded by three generations of children, Mr. Adna Adams Treat on April 8 celebrated his one hundred and second birthday anniversary. Besides the distinction of being the patriarch of Denver, Col., he is conceded to be the oldest living Master Mason in the United States, and probably in the world.

Mr. Adams was not forgotten by his brother Masons in his old home in Troy, N. Y., nor even by the Grand Lodge of Colorado. From the former was received a lengthy telegram extolling a letter of commendation and from the latter a letter well laden with presents.

MR. ADNA ADAMS.

Conn., April 8, 1897, and later moved to Troy, N. Y., where he engaged in the business of a picture frame glider and looking glass merchant. In 1825 he wedded Miss Jane Rettig of that place, to whom three sons and four daughters were born. Later he moved to Ohio, where he continued in active business for a number of years. Ten years ago he took up his residence in Denver, and has since made his home with his daughter, Mrs. Burnham.

Hawaii has 4,886 Mormons, of whom 3,268 are natives of the islands. "No, my dear, we have suffered long enough from these home-made paintings by your hand, I positively object to your hanging that 'dub.' " "But, it is so beautifully framed." "That was all well enough some time ago, but frames are so ridiculously cheap now that it's no object."—Cleveland Plain Dealer.

Look What the Ho-t-d. Lawyer—You say that you were in the saloon at the time of the assault referred to in the complaint? Witness—I was, sir.

Victoria Getting You—In view of the Queen's approaching visit to the continent, Englishmen, especially interested in her health, it is announced that her hearing has grown acute and her eyesight keener. Youthful faculties in old age depend upon the health. Hostetter's Stomach Bitters cures indigestion, constipation, biliousness, nervousness, as well as malaria, fever and ague.

"Pride Goeth Before a Fall."

Some proud people think they are strong, ridicule the idea of disease, neglect health, let the blood run down, and stomach, kidneys and liver become deranged. Take Hood's Sarsaparilla and you will prevent the fall and save your pride.



There is a cat sits every night on my back fence," he explained to the lawyer, "and he prowls and paws at my lawn. Now, I don't want to get into any trouble with my neighbors, but I would like to know if I am not justified in putting a stop to it."

"Certainly," replied the lawyer. "I am well within my rights if I shoot the cat, then?" he inquired, gleefully.

"Um, well, I would hardly say that," answered the lawyer. "The cat does not belong to you, as I understand it."

"No." "And the fence does?" "Yes."

"Well, then, I think I may safely say that you have a perfect right to tear down the fence."

There resides near Vestal, Broome county, New York, a family named Glenn, and two brothers and two sisters are now living. Years ago the father bought coats for the boys, but neglected one of the boys, John, Sr., whereupon the boy said he would never wear a coat as long as his father lived.

The Baltimore & Ohio Railroad has taken the matter of News Agents on the train with the greatest of an effort is to be made to prevent passengers from being unnecessarily bothered by the sellers of newspapers, etc. Under the new arrangement the agents can only call their goods four times within 24 hours in the regular day coaches, and not at all in the sleeping, parlor, chair or dining cars, as it is well understood that an occupant of any of these cars can always get what he wants by calling on the porter whose duty it is to look after the wants of passengers.

A perfectly formed foot is declared to be a rarity.

I believe my prompt use of Pilo's Cure prevented quick consumption.—Mrs. Lucy Wallace, Marquette, Kan., Dec. 13, '96.

A person's true disposition shows most plainly in illness.

Is a constitutional cure. Price, 75c.

The art most convincing is that exemplified by pretty girls.

Are You Using Allen's Foot-Ease? It is the only cure for Swollen, Smarting, Burning, Sweating Feet, Corns and Bunions. Ask for Allen's Foot-Ease, a powder to be shaken into the shoes. At all Druggists and Shoe Stores. Write to: FREE, Address, Allen S. Dimsted, LeRoy, N. Y.

A good man is a blessing; so is a good woman.

Our souls are more full of grimaces than our faces. Hindley's Eye Salve Cures sore eyes in 3 days; chronic cases in 30 days, or money back. All druggists, or by mail, 25c. per box. J. P. HAYTER, Decatur, Texas.

Kindly inform your readers that for the next 30 days we will send a sample box of our wonderful... to cure Piles, Eczema and all skin diseases, also old running Sores without charge.

Sayers to Smith.

Austin, Tex., June 5.—The following is self-explanatory: "Hon. T. S. Sayers, attorney general: Dear Sir—During your absence I assumed the responsibility of directing one of your assistants, Hon. B. N. Morris, to proceed to Henderson county and assist the county attorney in the investigation of the murder of three citizens of that county by a mob and in the prosecution of all who were engaged in the commission of that crime. "It is my desire that you should at once take charge of the matter, aiding the county authorities to the full extent of the powers conferred upon you by law, and that no effort shall be spared to bring the perpetrators of the crime to justice. "You may confidently rely on my most earnest and active assistance, and I beg that you will at once put yourself in communication with Mr. Morris and the county attorney, and take such steps as in your judgment may be necessary and proper. "I have every reason to believe that the county officials are doing their full duty in the premises, but should they need any assistance in addition to that which has already been given them, please advise me at once. "No greater crime can, in my judgment be committed than that which deprives a citizen of his inalienable right to be tried in accordance with the form prescribed by the constitution and the law of the state, and no man or set of men should be permitted to assume the power of taking the law into their own hands and of discharging functions which belong exclusively to those designated by law. "I regard the occurrence in Henderson county not only as willful, premeditated and deliberate murder, but also as a direct assault upon the dignity and sovereignty of the state. "In its presence, life, liberty and property can not be considered secure to any one. Such character of crime means anarchy in its worst form. Yours truly, "JOSEPH D. SAYERS, Governor."

Confederate Monument. San Antonio, Tex., June 5.—With imposing ceremonies, with the stars and stripes floating above the scene, and in the presence of several thousand, including many veterans of both the gray and the blue, the cornerstone of the monument to the Confederate dead was laid in Travis park Saturday afternoon. It is the result of the patriotic and earnest efforts of the members of the U. S. G. A. chapter, United Daughters of the Confederacy, and is the first historic shaft erected in San Antonio outside of a cemetery inclosure. The ceremonies were conducted by the Masonic fraternity, which were witnessed by the Daughters of the Confederacy, Albert Sidney Johnston camp, U. C. V., E. O. C. Ord post, G. A. R., members of the Women's Relief Corps and many other visitors from neighboring towns. Gonzales commandery, Knights Templars, led by the eminent commander, J. M. Murphy, attended in a body, with their attractive uniforms and knightly bearing, adding much to the attractive appearance of the Masonic parade. Judge J. H. Reagan delivered an oration.

Murdered and Mutilated. Austin, Tex., June 5.—G. W. Engburg and his wife were murdered and their bodies mutilated in the most horrible manner at their home two miles west of Manor, this county, Friday night. Mr. Engburg was a well-to-do Edward farmer. He and his wife were each aged about 30 years. Mr. Engburg was shot through the head with buckshot, his throat cut from ear to ear and his body otherwise mutilated. His wife was shot through the head with a pistol bullet, and her head beaten into a jelly. She was then brutally assaulted.

Ferociously Burned. Whitney, Tex., June 5.—A lamp exploded at the residence of Dr. R. M. Greer, in South Whitney, about 9 o'clock Saturday night with very serious results. Mrs. Greer in passing through the dining hall noticed the lamp bowl aflame. Laying hold of it, she attempted to throw it through the door. The screen being closed, however, the lamp rebounded and striking her, exploded, almost completely enveloping her in burning oil. Dr. Greer was badly burned also. Ex-Senator and Mrs. Mills have gone to Atlantic City, N. J., where they will summer.

Governor's Telegram. Austin, Tex., June 5.—Gov. Sayers sent the following telegram to Surgeon General Wyman: Please see postmaster general and get him to order mail from New Orleans to Texas fumigated. If no other case of yellow fever occurs in New Orleans within the next six days quarantine regulations will be relaxed. Private, but reliable information leads us to doubt the accuracy of official report as to the situation. J. D. SAYERS, Governor.

Mrs. Catherine's Mother Dead. Fort Worth, Tex., June 5.—Mrs. W. M. Harrison, widow of Capt. Harrison, late president of the State National bank, died here yesterday at about 2 o'clock at the home of her son, John C. Harrison. Mrs. Harrison was the mother of Mrs. C. A. Culberson, wife of the senator.

Examining trial of the parties in an arrest, charged with the Henderson county lynching, has been set for the 10th.

Yellow Fever Death.

Austin, Tex., May 31.—State Health Officer Blunt received a telegram yesterday from Dr. Souchon, city health officer of New Orleans, saying that a case of yellow fever had made its appearance in that city and that the patient had died and that the autopsy had proven positive. Dr. Blunt immediately wired Superintendent Van Vleck of the Southern Pacific and General Manager L. S. Thorne of the Texas and Pacific railways as follows: "Do not sell tickets over your line from New Orleans to any Texas point. Do not bring any person or thing from New Orleans either by express or freight into Texas until further orders." Dr. Blunt wired Dr. Souchon as follows: "We have decided to quarantine against all places on announcement of first positive case of yellow fever."

In this connection it will be remembered that only last Saturday the governor vetoed the appropriation of \$10,000 for the establishment of yellow fever camps at the various points along the border and at any other place deemed desirable. He also vetoed the \$8000 appropriation allowed for building stations along the Louisiana border, though Dr. Blunt has the assurances of the governor that the quarantine department will not suffer for want of funds in the protection of the state from invasion of disease. Several parties who have just returned from New Orleans declare that while in that city it was common rumor that several deaths from yellow fever had occurred there during the middle of the month.

Dr. Blunt yesterday established quarantine inspection camps on the border of the line of every railroad entering the state. Later in the day he received the following telegram from Dr. Souchon, which is a protest against the strict quarantine: "Deeply regret your action. Send inspector to judge for himself, no other case anywhere." In answer to a telegram from Superintendent Van Vleck of the Southern Pacific, Dr. Blunt wired: "You can handle New York freight through Algiers and passengers coming from connecting lines at New Orleans, if they do not stop there. For the present freight that has left New Orleans for Texas can come. Passengers en route now had better be returned to New Orleans." The same telegram was sent the Texas and Pacific relative to freight through Westwego. All railroads have wired the state health officer signifying that they will abide by his instructions.

Order Recalled. Austin, Tex., May 31.—The railroad commission rescinded its order of Monday approving the contract entered into between the Texas, Sabine Valley and Northwestern and Marshall, Timpson and Sabine Pass railways as to division of earnings and expenses. The contract was virtually a pooling arrangement, and as the commission could not find anything in the statute on this case the whole matter was referred to the attorney general.

Nearly Blind in Death. Corsicana, Tex., May 31.—While cutting cedar timber by moonlight in Brown's valley, fifteen miles from the city, Monday night, Will Scott, a white man, drove the ax into his foot, nearly severing that member from his leg, and nearly bled to death before the flow of blood could be stopped. The wound was dressed Tuesday night, but the blood flow started again yesterday morning, continuing until the man had nearly collapsed before it was again stopped.

Arrested. Corsicana, Tex., June 3.—The pursuit of the colored boy charged with criminally assaulting little Ethel, the 6-year-old daughter of W. A. Theford, two miles south of Rice was continued by armed parties from this city and the neighborhood in which the assault was committed and resulted at 6:30 yesterday morning in the arrest of Warren Bartlett in a creek bottom near Lockhart's school house about five miles southeast from where the assault was committed. He was jailed here.

Plaintiff Wins. Dallas, Tex., June 3.—The jury in the case of Rev. S. A. Hayden vs. Rev. J. B. Cranfill et al. awarded plaintiff \$30,000 actual and \$10,000 exemplary damages. It is understood a motion for a new trial will be made.

Bill Signed. Austin, Tex., June 3.—Gov. Sayers has signed the house bill providing for the assessing of the International and Great Northern railroad property for taxes for the concluding six months of the year 1900, the twenty-five-year exemption from taxation expiring on Aug. 1, 1900. Joseph Nalle was yesterday appointed receiver of Austin Water, Light and Power company vs. Receiver Bartholomew, resigned.

Declines. Austin, Tex., June 3.—Gov. Sayers has been officially advised by Hon. A. B. Watkins of Athens that he would not accept the appointment of judge of the third judicial district which had been tendered him. A delegation of prominent attorneys of Palestine were here yesterday urging the appointment of Hon. J. Young Gooch of that city to the position. Mr. Gooch was with the delegation and called on Gov. Sayers. Six persons were drowned in the Maumee river, Toledo, O.

Will Not Yield.

Austin, Tex., June 3.—Dr. Blunt last night received the following telegram from Dr. Souchon: "I wire report of inspectors of Mississippi, Alabama and marine hospital service, and am now confident you will raise quarantine against New Orleans: "After an investigation of the health condition of New Orleans and special inquiry into the case of yellow fever reported on May 28, we state that we have been unable to find any other cases of suspicious illness in the city and have not been able to trace the source of infection in the case reported. The state and local health authorities have afforded us all reasonable assistance in this investigation. We deem it unnecessary and unwise for any state or city to quarantine against New Orleans under the present conditions. "W. H. SANDERS, M. D., "Health officer of Alabama. "GLENN ANDREWS, M. D., "Member board of health of Alabama. "R. M. HARALSON, M. D., "H. A. GRANT, M. D., "Members board of health of Mississippi. "W. W. ASHTON, M. D., "Resident inspector Louisiana state board of health for the parishes." Dr. Blunt gave New Orleans very little consolation in his reply, which was as follows: "Dr. Edmond Souchon et al.: With due deference to your opinions, there having been one positive case of yellow fever in New Orleans, the origin of which can not be traced, and which must have originated there, affords us good reasons for waiting at least ten days before making any change in our quarantine."

Killed at Rosebud. Rosebud, Tex., June 3.—About 9 o'clock yesterday morning Mr. W. K. McDonald, insurance agent, was killed at his home in the south part of town. He was at home alone at the time, his wife having just walked over to a near-by neighbor's for some vegetables for dinner. She returned to find his lifeless body lying on the floor in the dining-room with the whole top of his head blown off and a 46-caliber pistol lay by his side. The poor little woman fell to the ground from the shock and was thrown into a frenzy of grief. Near-by neighbors heard the pistol shot, but thought nothing of it at the time. Justice Howard viewed the remains, will defer rendering a decision for a day or two to see if any further evidence develops in the case. The deceased leaves a wife and no children, but has an orphan niece rearing her. He leaves some brothers and sisters in Tennessee. Justice Howard telegraphed them and received an answer from T. L. and J. McDonald of Colliersville, Tenn.

Tragedy in Greatly Deplored. The tragedy is greatly deplored by the whole town. He was buried in the Rosebud cemetery by the Knights of Pythias, being an honored member in that order and in which he carried a \$3000 policy.

Touched Off. Houston, Tex., June 3.—Thursday there was an explosion at the corner of Main street and Congress avenue that caused considerable excitement. It was from a manhole that went down to the underground conduit of the telephone company and near the pipes of the gas company. It is explained that a spark of electricity emanated in some way by the wires touched off an accumulation of escaped gas. It blew the iron top off the manhole several feet into the air, and also paving stones that weighed thirty pounds.

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Schooner Capsizes. Wallisville, Tex., June 2.—The schooner Adelaide, on her way to Galveston, was sailing with sails reefed in a light, steady breeze when she was suddenly struck by a stiff puff of wind off Round Point and capsized. Her passengers, Mrs. J. M. Palmer and little daughter of Corrigan, were thrown under the sail. She worked her way out with the little child in her arms, keeping one hand over her mouth. Mrs. Lay and two children were in the cabin. All escaped.

PASTURE AND FARM.

A large number of Irish potatoes are being shipped north from Texas points. A. J. Detweiler of San Angelo bought 1500 shorn muttons at \$2.30 and 250 at \$2.25. About 1000 head of horses have been shipped from Midland within the past three months. G. W. Bowman is erecting at Plano a grain warehouse that will hold seventy-five carloads of small grain. Some of the farmers in the storm devastated district around Clarksville are plowing their cotton and will replant. Plenty of roasting ears of corn are now on the market at Beeville. The prospects for a good corn crop are flattering.

Notwithstanding the recent severe storm in Lamar county wheat is turning out well and a fair yield will be realized. J. R. Hamilton of San Angelo bought from Jeff Mills 1500 shorn muttons at \$3 and 100 from Massee Bros. at \$3.10. Judge Tannehill of Amarillo sold 519 head of cattle to Betta & Holder of Eldorado, Kan. They were shipped from the Flag ranch in Deaf Smith county. Stockmen around Eddy report grass as being abundant on the ranges and state that 85 per cent of the calf crop will be saved this season. Corn in Bee county is in silk and tassal, the late rains having assured its maturity. Farmers think they will gather the best crop ever raised in the county.

A carload of Irish potatoes has been shipped to Cleveland, O., by parties at Marshall. The potatoes were grown close to town and the shippers estimate that they will not \$1 per bushel. Among the fine stock that has changed hands in Midland recently was a bunch of 2198 two-year-old cows bought of the Union Brokerage company by Townsend, Davis & Purcell. Mr. W. Q. Richards brought in 1600 steers from the 3D ranch recently to Quanah and shipped them from that point to the northern market. He reports grass in splendid condition. A train load of cattle 508 head, all heifers of high grade, left Alice for Gainesville. They are the cattle purchased by Hon. J. W. Bailey at Santa Gertrudis when he visited that ranch some weeks ago.

It looks as if it would take several years to bring the supply of cattle up to a point that will justify holding young steers on the range until they get much past two years old. The three sets now at good prices. Assistant Live Stock Agent James H. Polk of the Santa Fe says that 350 cars of sheep will move off via the Southern Pacific from Del Rio, Sanderson and other points to St. Louis and Chicago. Twenty-five cows were examined at the Chicago stockyards and all were found to be affected with tuberculosis. From the lungs of one animal a pint of germs was taken. Every cow was in an advanced stage of consumption. The Pecos Valley railroad people state that the shipments of stock over their line for the season will amount to 125,000 or 135,000 head and they look for the present activity to continue until about June 15. Two trains of young stock were shipped into Eddy by Merchant & Parramore of Abilene from their pastures in the San Simeon valley in Arizona. Intended for their ranch sixty miles east of Eddy. The wheat harvest has begun in Navarro county and reapers are at work all along the line. Samples of grain brought to Corsicana show up well, the grain being plump and of good weight. There has been but little to back-set the crop and the yield promises to be good.

Mr. W. H. Matchett of Corsicana made shipment of a carload of new oats to Houston on the 29th ult. The oats were raised and thrashed by Mr. Tom Harwell near that city and graded high up. Mr. Matchett claims that this shipment was the earliest ever made to market from that county. C. M. Price a farmer living one mile from Plano, is putting up a \$3000 residence. Considerable wheat cutting is already in progress in Collin county. Numerous binders are to be seen going out from McKinney every day. Some new threshing outfits have also gone out and dealers anticipate still other sales. It is a wet day now when it doesn't rain in the Concho country, because the ground hasn't time to dry between rains. Heavy rains have fallen in San Angelo and for miles around in the surrounding country and in some cases hail. Hall storms did much damage in Crosby, Hall and Floyd counties. Cows, horses, calves and colts being killed and shrubbery and fruit trees damaged. The rains are not general, but have done much good. Range stock is improving.

Dr. R. P. Steddom of the bureau of animal industry, who has contributed much to the investigation of splenic fever and of the relation of the tick to fever, has been sent to Porto Rico to continue the same line of investigation there. There is not such a shortage of young scrub cattle as to materially enhance their value. What buyers are willing to pay good prices for is such stuff as will do for the feed lots next fall, aged steers and well bred steers twos and up.

Galveston is now free from small-pox. No new cases have developed in the last four weeks, and the last case has been discharged from the detention hospital. There have been thirty-six cases all told, thirty-five colored and one white man. The revival conducted by Rev. Isaac Sellers at the First Baptist church at Abilene has closed. There were thirteen accessions to the church—three by letter and ten on profession of faith. There were several other conversions. W. H. Bird, a well-to-do farmer residing near Granbury, fell dead. He was in good health seemingly, and had just finished supper, went into the sitting room and took up a paper, when he fell over and never spoke again. Superintendent J. H. Kendall is preparing a synopsis of all the laws passed by the late legislature relating to state educational matters, and they will be issued in pamphlet form for the benefit of teachers and the public generally.

Emilio Bazzetti, an Italian horticulturist, has succeeded in making violets two and a half inches across, with 160 petals.

Professor Thompson Plays a Tune and Sounds a Novel Whistle. Prof. Elisha Thompson, the electrician, gave a lecture on "Electricity at High Pressure" before the New York Electrical society. He began by explaining some of the earliest known electrical phenomena in modern times. The charges produced by contact and friction upon metal and rubber plates and by the primitive electrophorus were, he said, of low potential, or voltage, until the two substances in contact were separated. The work done in separating them was the first method known of raising potential or increasing the voltage of an electrical charge, and the charges obtained by rubbing a stick of amber, or on the electrophorus, which give a spark of from one-half to three-quarters of an inch, have pressures of from 10,000 to 20,000 volts. He mentioned here that the voltage of a charge or current had in itself little to do with its dangerous character, which depended rather on the amount of the charge or current and its manner of being received by the body. While 40,000 or 50,000 volts might not be at all dangerous under certain conditions, 110 volts, the current ordinarily used for an incandescent lamp, might kill under others. Prof. Thompson mentioned his own artificial production of a 64-inch spark and Prof. Trowbridge's spark of 70 inches as representing pressures of from 1,000,000 to 3,000,000 volts approximately, and spoke of the estimated pressure producing lightning as ranging between a few millions and 50,000,000 to 100,000,000 volts. He then explained the theory and operation of several static generators and current transformers. The last transformer shown was a special form of induction coil operated without a condenser, the current being broken by a platinum anode in the generator. With this he produced a discharge of so high frequency that the train of sparks, which assumed a coiled form, produced a high musical note. The discharge, he said, had too high a voltage to be used for the production of X rays, unless modified by the introduction of resistance coils in the circuit. He had a series of these, which were thrown into connection by a multi-point switch, and he played a tune on the apparatus by its means. He also showed an electrical whistle, which consisted of a special electro-magnet, the vibration of whose armature was tuned by the switch to correspond with the pitch of a common wooden box in which the magnet was placed. The sound was similar to that of a deep-toned steam whistle. In closing the lecture Prof. Thompson spoke of the increasing tendency to ascribe many meteoric and astronomical phenomena, including aurora, comet tails and nebulae, to electrical conditions.—New York Sun.

MUSIC OF ELECTRICITY.

A VERY GULLIBLE CHRISTIAN. Somewhere in England is printed a sheet known as the Christian World, which is a very gullible Christian indeed. There are in this world several varieties of Christians, some of which are purely commercial, others concerned more about their neighbors' affairs than their own, and a fair percentage of God-fearing people who recognize that they will have quite enough to do in straightening up their own irregularities before the last bugle call is sounded. To one of the first two classes the Christian World evidently belongs, for it either does not possess the faculty of telling the truth, or else it is very easily imposed upon.

STUDY OF PALESTINE

THE MOST IMPORTANT FIND IN RECENT YEARS.

Valuable Relic of the Past—Historical Map on a Vast Scale of Christian Palestine and Egypt of the Early Centuries.

(Special Letter.)

One of the most important "finds" made in Palestine in recent years has been the Madaba mosaic, which throws no little light upon the geography of contemporary Syria. The Palestine exploration fund cannot be directly credited with its discovery, but it is mainly due to the influence of its operations that the people of Palestine have learned to set a due value upon and preserve such remains of antiquity as happen to come under their notice. In this case the actual discoverer was not an official agent of the fund, but it is very probable that if the work of the fund had not influenced intelligent Orientalists this important relic of the past would have attracted no attention and might even have been destroyed. It is almost the story of the Moabite stone over again, but, though the Madaba mosaic was partly mutilated, it was so treated from no superstitious motives, but from something like carelessness.

Madaba, or Medaba, where the sensational discovery was made in December, 1896, is an ancient site in Moab, on the eastern side of the Dead Sea, between Heshban (Heshbon) and Dibban (Dibon). It appears to have been in early times an important Christian center, and, after a desolation of thirteen centuries, it is again peopled by Christians, who migrated thither from Kerak about twenty years ago. Remains of churches and basilicas are very plentifully strewn about the place, and are mingled inconspicuously with the modern squalid abodes of the inhabitants. The meanest house (we read) has a beautifully carved lintel, or door post; built in the richest wall may be found a graceful Corinthian capital. In front of the dirty, dark houses are courts with fine slabs of stone. One chamber, which is shared alike by the owners and their chickens and goats, is floored with a beautiful mosaic.

The mosaic which has made Madaba famous in our day is a unique relic, and is nothing less than a pictorial map on a vast scale of Christian Palestine and Egypt of the early centuries. Fifteen years ago the Greek patriarch of Jerusalem received a letter from one of his monks in Moab, informing him of the existence of a fine mosaic pavement at Madaba, containing the names of such cities as Jerusalem, Gaza, Neapolis, etc., and asking for instructions as to what steps he should take in regard to it. His beatitude apparently cared for none of these things, for he took no notice of the letter. Some years later his successor, coming upon the letter, sent instructions that the mosaic should be included in the church which was about to be built at Madaba. During the erection of the church the mosaic—while until then was almost completely—was much damaged, and, like the Moabite stone, is now more or less fragmentary. The one who is regarded as the practical discoverer is Father Cleopas, the librarian of the Greek patriarchate, who was the first to make a sketch of the map. This unique geographical mosaic is referred to the fifth century. It gives the tribes of Israel, each with its chief towns. The administrative districts into which the country was divided at that period are also given. Each city is represented by a prominent building. Jerusalem, Nablus and Gaza are shown enclosed by walls. The chief gate can be made out, and, in the case of Jerusalem, the principal streets. It need hardly be said that the distances between the several towns marked and their relative positions are not mathematically accurate.

Special interest attaches to the plan of Jerusalem which the historical mosaic supplies. As has been already said, the leading streets of the holy city are marked. The street leading from the Damascus gate to the old Zion gate, seems lined with columns. At its northern end, near the Damascus gate, is a prominent column, which the distinguished Palestine explorer, Sir Charles Wilson, suggests may be the millon from which distances were

measured. Constantine's church of the Holy Sepulcher is also given, and the representation is as far as it can be made out, agrees with the description of the church given by Eusebius. A conspicuous feature in this mosaic picture of Constantine's basilica is the Anastasis rotunda, with its peculiarly formed cupola.

Palestine archaeologists, who have hitherto had access to the mosaic, or who have studied reproductions of it, differ very widely as to the interpretation of some parts of it, and its representation of the Church of the Holy Sepulcher has been a special subject of controversy. Some have professed to see in it the mere ground plan of the famous basilica, but it more probably represents a view, thrown off in a few thick strokes of the brush, giving in vigorous outline its eastern facade, with the three entrance gates mentioned by Eusebius, the rotunda, and its peculiar dome-shaped roof. It is a matter of doubt as to whether Constantine built one, two or even three churches upon



KHASNEN PHARAUN (Pharaoh's Treasure House)

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FOR BOYS AND GIRLS.

SOME GOOD STORIES FOR OUR JUNIOR READERS.

A Letter from a Cat—Saw Herself in the Mirror—A Queer Indian Legend—Running from Death, a Strange Story from One of Our Seaport Towns.

Letter from a Cat.

Dear Editor: I hereby take my pen in paw to say, Can you explain a curious thing I found the other day? There is another little cat? Who sits behind a frame, And looks so very much like me? You'd think we were the same. I try to make her play with me. Yet when I mew and call, Though I see her now in answer, She makes no sound at all. And to the dullest kitten It's plain enough to see That either I am mousing her, Or she is mousing me. It makes no difference what I play, She seems to know the game; For every time I look around I see her do the same. And yet no matter though I creep On tiptoe lest she hear, Or quickly dash behind the frame, She's sure to disappear! —St. Nicholas.

An Indian Legend.

A curious legend, which we are told that the Indians believe and relate to this day, is about a huge natural spire of weather worn sandstone, which rises sheer and stark eight hundred feet from base to top. This natural obelisk is in Arizona, in Dead Man's Canyon, and is called "The Spider's Tower."

It happened, many centuries ago, that one of the peaceful cave dwellers was surprised and pursued by a hostile tribe, and driven into this canyon. On and on he fled, vainly seeking a hiding place in which to take refuge.

The enemy was steadily gaining upon him, and his strength was nearly exhausted, when, coming near to this huge pillar of stone, he descended a slither cord hanging from the top of it.

With trembling haste he fastened one end of the rope to his belt, and taking fast hold of it as high as he could reach, he began to climb, hand over hand, resting his feet in the jagged rock.

Nearer and nearer the hostile band came, but when he had gained the summit of the rock, their arrows could not reach him, for the protruding edges protected him. Many days they waited for him at the base, but he fed upon dew and eagles' eggs and defied their rage.

And when at last they departed, and he returned to earth by means of the slither cord, he had learned that a spider, seeing his distress, had spun this cord of extra strength, and fastening one end to the rock, had dropped the other that he might be saved.

For, like all the brute creation, the spider loved the quiet cave-dweller better than the unmerciful hunters; and it was in gratitude to his preserver that the Indian told his story to his tribe; and you, to this day, may visit the spot and see "The Spider's Tower."

GROUP OF FELLAHIN.

He feels strongly and upon which he is one of the greatest living authorities, may fittingly close our notice of the subject: "One thing has often struck me," he writes, "namely, people saying that the Christians of the time of Constantine were ignorant, superstitious and so on. Maj Conder even says they hardly knew the difference between Christ and Serapis. People who were persecuted for their faith in Christ, and gave the lives of martyrs for Christ, certainly knew the difference between the risen and living Lord and pagan idols. Certainly also they knew the scriptures and were acquainted with the configuration of the ground in and about Jerusalem much better than we. They lived only 200 years after the crucifixion, we 1800 years. Common sense suggests the question, 'Can we know it better than those of old?'"

As for the excavations which have recently been begun under the new firm, confidence that one result, at least, will be the recovery of the ancient Gath of the Philistines, which has never yet been identified, and which disappeared from history about 750 B. C. Included in the area of ten square kilometers permitted by the Turkish law on excavations are four important sites—Tell-e-Safi, Tell-el-Judeideh, Tell Zakariya, and Khurbet Dhikerin. The first site is supposed by some to be the ancient Mizpeh (watch tower) of the tribe of Judah. It was the Blanca Guardia, or Blanca Garde, of the Crusaders, so called from the conspicuous white chalk rock on which it stands. The summit is now occupied by an Arab village, with rich and extensive tobacco fields, which will prevent the mound being exhaustively excavated. The first mound to be attacked is Tell Zakariya, which Maj Conder had marked out as an important site, and, according to the last report received from the explorers, Dr. Bliss and Mr. Stewart MacAllister, the excavations are already being prosecuted with the greatest energy. The hill rises almost 350 feet above the Vale of Elah. It commands views of almost the whole of Philistia, embracing the positions of Ekron, Ashdod and Ascalon. Tell-Zakariya is free of modern houses and graves (which crown the summit of so many tells), and is, therefore, easy to excavate. The explorer, thus having a free hand, will make a thorough examination of the mound and will leave none of its ancient debris untouched. The number of objects of antiquity already unearthed is considerable and is such as to encourage those interested in Palestine research to anticipate discoveries of real importance. The tell must have been regarded in ancient times as strategically important, and the specimens of wares already brought to light cover the period of the Tell-el-Amarna and Tell-el-Hesi tablets.

See Water for Street Sprinkling.

The Merchants' Association of San Francisco, says the Popular Science Monthly, has been trying the experiment of sprinkling a street with sea water, and finds that such water binds the dirt together between the paving stones, so that when it is dry no loose dirt is formed to be raised by the wind; that sea water does not dry so quickly as fresh water, so that it has been claimed when salt water has been used that one load of it is equal to three loads of fresh water. The salt water which is deposited on the street absorbs moisture from the air during the night, whereby the street is thoroughly moist during the early morning and has the appearance of having been freshly sprinkled.

Lips.

The old popular notion that thin and delicately formed lips indicate more spirituality and elevation of character than do thick, coarse lips is controverted in the Paris Bulletin of Anthropology by Dr. A. Bloch, who says he has made a thorough study of the subject of lips from a scientific standpoint. The popular impression, he avers, is based on imagination, and the differences in human lips depend on race distinctions, as do the differences in the size and shape of noses.

FARM AND GARDEN.

MATTERS OF INTEREST TO AGRICULTURISTS.

Some Up-to-Date Hints About Cultivation of the Soil and Yields Thereof—Horticulture, Viticulture and Floriculture.

New Treatment of Milk Fever.

A correspondent of Farm and Home, London, England, says: "Favorable reports—mostly, however, from continental sources—continue to come to hand of the success attending Schmidt's new treatment of milk fever. The current number of the Veterinarian contains a translation from a foreign contemporary which may be of interest to 'W. R.' who makes some inquiry as to the details of the treatment, and others who may be troubled with this pest of dairymilk. The translation runs as follows: 'M. Yonker, who practices in a district where milk fever is common, decided to give Schmidt's treatment a trial. The sick animal was well attended to, and the teats were washed with soap and water, and then disinfected with a solution of lysol. A tube of caoutchouc, six feet or more in length, carried at one end a funnel, at the other a test syphon, which is introduced in the teat. When everything is ready, seven to eight grammes of iodide of potassium is dissolved in a litre of water recently boiled, which is allowed to cool to 40 degrees or 42 degrees Centigrade. Each quarter receives a quarter of this solution. At the time of injection the practitioner should massage the quarter in order to facilitate the penetration of the injection, and to allow it to penetrate along all the milk passages to the acini of the gland. When the pulse was weak, Yonker gave a hypodermic injection of caffeine. At the same time he gave a dose of aloes and saline enemata. But as the results might be due to something other than the iodide of potassium, the author resolved to use nothing but the iodide, and in this manner discovered its real value. To this end he injected the solution mentioned above by means of a pewter syringe attached to a caoutchouc tube. The results obtained were surprising; five cows thus treated speedily recovered, although three of them were very seriously ill indeed. M. Yonker thinks that these results cannot be easily passed over. He thinks that the theory that attributes milk fever due to the development of a toxalbumin in the udder is a true one. Lower organisms, still unrecognized and unknown, may gain access to the udder by the teat lumen, and set up decomposition of the colostrum. Iodide of potassium acts upon these organisms as it acts upon the actinomyces in a specific fashion. A certain quantity of the salt will be absorbed, and this may neutralize that portion of the toxin that has already gained the circulation. This last explanation may be offered for the rapid disappearance of the grave symptoms established through paralysis of the pneumo-gastric nerve, due to the action of the toxin upon the nucleus of origin of the nerve within the medulla oblongata. The author is of opinion that the prevention may be established by either exhibiting the drug by the mouth or injecting in the udder prior to calving.'"

A modification or improvement in the apparatus for the injection of the potassium iodide solution into the udder has been introduced by M. Vinck. He employs a caoutchouc tube and funnel into which the solution is poured, and along which it runs, and at the terminal extremity the rubber tube terminates in four narrower tubes, each having attached to it a test syphon. There are thus as many syphons as quarters, and all the quarters are injected simultaneously. Schmidt insists on the superior benefit resulting from injecting the solution of iodide salt with atmospheric air.

"The idea that the cause of milk fever is a poison or toxin in the udder, which is produced in connection with the colostrum, is steadily gaining ground, and acting on this hypothesis Mr. W. Hunter, M.R.C.V.S., of Newcastle-on-Tyne, is employing a more direct agent than iodide of potassium in the form of chinolol. Fifteen grains of chinolol to each pint of water is stated to have been used in the successful experiments conducted by this practitioner.

Heating Poultry Houses.

Recently we clipped the following paragraph from a paper published in the northwest:

"The North Dakota station is one of the few agricultural experimental stations that has a poultry department. In charge of an expert chicken crank. They began a series of experiments to determine, if possible, what effect, if any, heating the poultry house would have upon the production of eggs and food requirements. On December 1 they put forty-six chickens, including several varieties of birds, into the poultry house. January 20 a large stove was put into the house and a fire started with lignite coal. On January 31 the feed had decreased to six pounds in the morning and eight and three-fourths in the evening. The total amount of fuel burned from January 29 to April 1 cost \$1.50. During the month of January previous to the use of the stove, the average number of eggs a day was two and three-fourths, the remainder of the month from the 21st to the end it was six and three-eighths, showing the influence that heat exerted upon the production of eggs. The question naturally arises, can a farmer under the conditions existing on the ordinary farm afford to take care of his poultry by furnishing artificial heat? An examination of the figures shows that but half the food is consumed and that the egg production is more than doubled. With eggs worth 25c a dozen at that season of the year and food at the ordinary price, it should seem that it would not only be economy to heat the poultry house, but would be a source of great profit, especially after arrangements had once been completed so that it would require but little extra work."

Electric Power in Mining.

The application of electrically transmitted power to ore-crushing mills, situated at the mines is regarded as working almost a revolution in some mining operations. At the Sheba gold mines in Africa, water power is transmitted by wire for a distance of five miles, and an enormous saving in the cost of milling the ore has thus been effected. In a mountainous country no other means of conveying power wire, which crosses hills and valleys, and winds one way or another with equal ease.

Wise Squirrels.

In Kansas City there is park which is near a school, and in the trees of this park are many squirrels. All day long they frisk and scamper about, with their bushy tails up over their backs, peering around the limbs of the trees with their little, beady eyes, at the grown-up people without a bit of fear. But as soon as they hear the bell for school to let out they scamper for their nests, and by the time the first squirrel is seen. The wise little animals know that when the bell rings the boys will come out and stone them. More than this, the squirrels have learned never to show themselves on Saturday. This speaks well for the smartness of the squirrels, but it speaks badly for the Kansas City boys.

Dolly—I told Mr. Nicellif that I bet Reggie two kisses that our club would win the race at Brighton. Daisy—Well, wasn't he shocked? Dolly—No; I let him hold the stakes.—Tid-Bits.

Condensed Milk.—The New York Commercial says the quantity of condensed milk made in the United States is assuming immense proportions, and yet the demand far exceeds the supply. No accurate statistics are obtainable, but the latest estimates give an annual product of 2,000,000 cases, about half of which is consumed at home. The remainder is exported and the demand is constantly increasing. Japan, China, India and the Hawaiian Islands are large buyers while the possibilities for extension of trade with Cuba, Porto Rico and the Philippines are attracting the attention of shippers.—Ex.

Micro-organisms, or microscopic organisms, is a plant or animal too small to be seen without the aid of a compound microscope.

OUR BUDGET OF FUN.

SOME GOOD JOKES ORIGINAL AND SELECTED.

A Variety of Jokes, Glibes and Ironies Original and Selected—Fitsom and Jestsom from the Tide of Humor—Witty Sayings.

A Juvenile Strategist.

"Got an orful lickin' last night, didn't yer?" said little Sammy Brown to his playmate, Johnnie Smith.

"Naw!" was the scornful reply.

"Didn't git no lickin' 't all. My paw never licks me."

"Mebbe it was yer maw that done it, but I know yer got a lickin', coz I heard yer holler. Sounded like killin' pigs."

"That was me hollerin' 'll right, but I didn't git no lickin'. I always holler like that when paw gits ready to holler me. Then he gits scared fer fear the neighbors 'll think how eruel he is, an' he lets me go. It's a bully scheme. Try it some time."

A False Impression.

Mr. Henpeck—Don't scream so loud, Maria. The neighbors might think I was beating you.—St. Louis Dispatch.

His Opinion of It.

"Jay Green seems to think he's consider'ble smart," remarked Josh Medders; "but I don't know so much about it myself. Denever tell ye about how he gave himself away the time he went up to the city with me an' seen the first street sprinkler he'd ever set eyes on?"

"No," returned Abner Appledry.

"What did he do?"

"Aw! He jabbed me in the ribs an' says he, 'good an' loud, 'Great gimmy, Josh! there's one o' them rain-makin' machines we've been readin' about.'"

From a Late Novel.

"You do not love me!" he cried, hoarsely.

"I do, I do!" she sobbed. "How can you doubt it?"

"Then prove it," he answered.

"Yes, but how?" she asked, eagerly.

"Lend me \$10 until next Saturday."

The young girl drew herself up proudly.

"'Coward!" she hissed. "Would ye strike a woman? Leave me and never return."

And bowing his head in shame, the young man slunk away.

The Fox and the Grapes.

Once upon a time a Fox espied some grapes growing upon a tall tree or a telegraph pole; it does not matter which.

The Fox tried to borrow a stepladder of a neighboring farmer, but failed.

"I don't want your old grapes, anyhow," the Fox now declared. "Appendicitis isn't anything like as swaggar as it used to be!"

Then he bestowed the laugh upon the bystanders, who had looked for him to say the grapes were sour.

Success at Last.

"I see Von Daub, the artist, has a new suit of clothes, a new silk hat and a very prosperous look. He must have sold some of those pictures that he had in the salon."

"No, he's been hired by a cigar company to decorate billboards."

Mere Matter of Choice.

"If I ever marry, it shall be to a woman of fine intellect."

"Hub! Wouldn't you rather have a wife who thought you a great man?"

Highly Probable.

The Leaf of Young Grain.—There is much difference in the breadth, size and color of leaf in young grain as it comes up. It is partly dependent on the character of the seed, as the plant sends up its first leaves mainly from the starchy matter which encloses the germ and which the germ uses until it is able to put forth roots into the soil. Barley being larger and heavier than oats has always a broader leaf, though if oats are sown on rich land and somewhat late they will come up with a leaf that looks like barley. But this rank growth early is not regarded favorably by the cultivator, for he knows that it is liable to be followed by rust of stalk or grain after in the season. Harvesting grain that comes up with too small and thin a leaf bruises these first leaves, and as it also stimulates root growth it causes the plant to send up new shoots with much broader leaves. This dries out the soil, thus preventing the excessive growth later that invites rust.—Ex.

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Sunday School Teacher—What was the song of the three children while they were in the fiery furnace? Tommy Smart—I 'spose, mum, it was "A Hot Time in the Old Town Tonight."

She Was in Error.

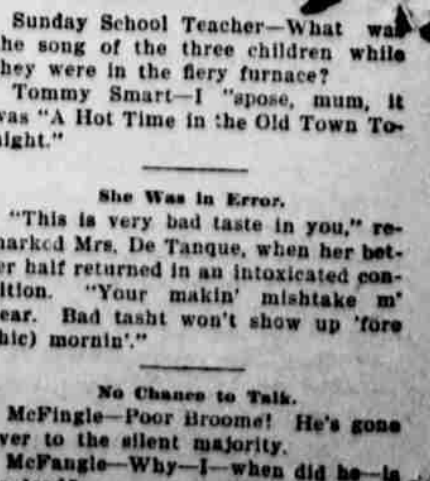
"This is very bad taste in you," remarked Mrs. De Tanque, when her better half returned in an intoxicated condition. "Your makin' mistake m' dear. Bad taste won't show up 'fore (hic) mornin'."

No Chance to Talk.

McFingle—Poor Broom! He's gone over to the silent majority.

McFingle—Why—I when did he—he dead?

McFingle—No—married!



THE NEXT WORLD'S FAIR IS TO BE HELD AT ST. LOUIS IN 1903.

The City is Already in the Throes of Excitement.—Has Just Raised Nearly \$5,000,000.

(St. Louis Letter.)
St. Louis gave an undeniable and emphatic approval of an international exposition and world's fair commemorative of the Louisiana purchase at a grand mass meeting the other evening in Music hall. The demonstration was practical. In that the sum of \$1,008,170 was subscribed during the evening. Up to 7 in the evening \$1,636,500 had been subscribed and \$1,600,000 pledged, so that the total of \$4,244,670 was announced at the close of the meeting toward the \$5,000,000 with which St. Louis as a city proposes to aid the enterprise. There was something of a sentiment, too, in the evening, when round after round of applause, shouts and cries of enthusiasm rang through the great hall in answer to the appeals from the speakers to the patriotism of the great audience and the prayers for support and indorsement. Men prominent in public and private life were there in numbers. No institution, public or private, but had a representative. Men who control hundreds of thousands of dollars of capital invested in great enterprises rubbed elbows with the small tradesman and householder and manifested like enthusiasm. They filled the seats in the great auditorium to the parquet floor and overflowed to the galleries.
The meeting had been called primarily for the purpose of receiving subscriptions to the \$5,000,000 fund which the city proposed to furnish for the great enterprise. During its progress ex-Gov. David R. Francis gave a general outline of what had been done by the various committees and what it was proposed to do. He represented the executive committee. Fred W. Lehmann, chairman of the legislative committee, told of the passage of an act authorizing the incorporation of the company. He told in detail the plan to have a charter amendment and constitutional amendment, whose necessity he explained, to make the fair a possibility. He told also of the promises made by the national legislators for the federal aid to the extent of \$5,000,000. W. H. Thompson, chairman of the finance committee, reported the work done by his committee and the various sub-committees. After the meeting got well under way there was little attempt at restraint. Wild enthusiasm seized the audience and the demonstrations as the larger amounts of the subscriptions were read were surprising and encouraging to those who have done so much to forward the movement.
In spite of the fact that the rain fell incessantly during the afternoon, and it was unpleasant both overhead and underfoot, there were hundreds of people centering at the Music hall. Prominent men gathered in the lobby and discussed the World's Fair project.

In the planning of the exposition, many structures and features will be suggested and carried out that will be temporary, and live thereafter only through pictures, photographs, and in the memory of the individual. In the hurry and bustle consequent to the time which history has so far allotted in the achievement of former world expositions, too little attention has been given to the permanent features of such an enterprise. In Chicago, although \$18,000,000 were spent in improvements, very little is left of a permanent character. The example furnished us, of this exposition alone, should be sufficient to guard the people of St. Louis in the expenditure of the money to be devoted to this present purpose. This city should derive a lasting benefit in permanent structures, and, with proper precautions, fully 75 per cent of the investments could be made permanent. As a suggestion for one of the permanent buildings that St. Louis will acquire through the exposition, the above design is offered by Mr. H. W. Kirchner, of the firm of Kirchner & Kirchner, architects. Nothing more appropriate in commemoration of the event could be devised. The Eads bridge has, in its time, added much to the reputation of St. Louis, which was for a long time known as the city at the large bridge. This arch, by many times larger than any in existence and designed

on new lines of thought, would, if constructed, make the city even better known than the Eads bridge has done. Located, as St. Louis is, in the Louisiana purchase territory, the largest city nearest the Mason and Dixon line, in the center today of the population of the country, it is particularly well fitted for a monument gathering within itself all facts of interest that have passed between Spain and America, the North and South, and other history of the country.

The heroic size in which this monument has been designed can only be appreciated by comparing it with other existing structures of its kind, of which the largest today is the triumphal arch of Paris. This arch could be placed inside one of the towers or buttresses of this de-

adorn it. The two towers could be dedicated to the North and South, the arch connecting the same illustrating the principle of unity between them. The panels of the frieze course, immediately over the arch, would represent in bold relief the battles of eminence recorded in our history. The tablets between the columns on the towers would contain the names of all of our illustrious generals and admirals. The gallery would contain the pictures of our presidents, their cabinets and all the governors of territory embraced in the Louisiana purchase. A complete history of the Louisiana purchase in maps and pictures would embellish its walls. For reviewing purposes on grand occasions, the buttresses will contain reviewing stands



A GLIMPSE OF ST. LOUIS IN 1903.

sign and be completely enveloped. The general dimensions of this proposed arch will be as follows: Width of arch proper, 200 feet in the clear by a height of 110 feet to the keystone; total width over all, 420 feet; total height, 275 feet; depth, 60 feet; peristyle, 320 feet long by 40 feet wide. The interior will contain exhibition rooms, elevators, stairways, grand galleries, containing altogether about 70,000 square feet of floor space. It is the intention to build this structure of steel, granite, brick and terra cotta, thoroughly fireproof, and designed to last for ages.
A boiler plant in the immediate vicinity will furnish the necessary power and heat. Statues of George Washington, Thomas Jefferson, Lafayette, Grant and Lee, Columbus, De Soto, Marquette and other historical personages would

in amphitheater style, one at each end.
When the exposition has become a thing of the past this structure would always remain as a monument of its purpose, the greatness of the territory it commands, the enterprise of the citizens of St. Louis, and the gratitude the country owes those who have gone before and left the memory of their greatness to us.

A Haughty Reply.
A story about William Pitt I read or heard somewhere many years ago it is to be feared is not authentic, as I cannot find it in Lord Stanhope's or Lord Rosebery's books. It represents a noble mediocrity as assuring the great statesman with some condescension that he might fairly expect an earldom for his magnificent services.

"I an earl!" was the haughty reply: "I make dukes."—Macmillan's Magazine.

GAMBLERS' SUPERSTITIONS.

How the Umbrella Is Looked Upon by Men of Chance.
"Gamblers are notoriously superstitious," said a veteran sport, who is staying in New Orleans, says the St. Louis Globe-Democrat, "and a thousand stories are told of their eccentricities in that line. The queerest thing that I know personally to be a fact occurred in 1878 in a Colorado mining camp called Carbonate. It was a wild, woolly place and practically run by the tough element. Of course there was plenty of gambling, and one evening a stranger carrying an umbrella walked into a place where a faro outfit was in full blast. Happening to notice that one of the ribs of the umbrella was sprung he thoughtlessly opened it right over the head of a player. The man glared around and, whipping out a pistol, shot the stranger dead. He was arrested and taken before a self-appointed judge, who was

proprietor of a keno room. The prisoner admitted the deed, but pleaded extreme provocation. The opening of the umbrella over the head of one who is playing faro, he explained, was, as everybody knew, a hoodoo for life, and doomed its victim to a career of uninterrupted disaster. The only way to remove the curse was to instantly slay the owner of the umbrella. The judge listened with sagacious nods and then sent for a number of hoodoo experts—in other words, the principal gamblers of the town. They turned pale at the very mention of umbrellas and declared on oath that such an episode as the one described would undoubtedly blight anybody's entire life. Only two courses were open in such a case—suicide or manslaughter. The magistrate charged the jury that it was the sole judge of the facts and the hoodoo and they promptly returned a verdict of justifiable homicide. After that umbrellas became unpopular in Carbonate, and oilskin coats, or 'slickers,' as they are called in the west, enjoyed a great boom."

Prize for Farm Laborers.
There is a special class of farm laborers in Sweden who are given so many acres of land for their own use in consideration of so many days' labor during the year for the owner of the farm.
A load of two tons can be readily carried by a full-grown elephant.

DAIRY AND POULTRY.

INTERESTING CHAPTERS FOR OUR RURAL READERS.

How Successful Farmers Operate This Department of the Farm—A Few Hints as to the Care of Live Stock and Poultry.

Ringling Grapes.
From Farmers' Review:—This process is the removal of a small section of the bark surrounding the cane for the purpose of obstructing the downward flow of sap, which is thereby caused to accumulate in excessive quantities in the portions of the cane above the ring, and to supply these portions richly with food materials. Experiments were tried last summer to test the results of ringling on several varieties. The rings of bark were removed in the period between June 27 and July 5, when the grapes were from one-third to one-half grown. The width of the ring removed in most cases was one-half inch, but on some cases only one-fourth inch. The following notes taken at the time of ripening indicate the results on each variety.
Concord showed the first on the ringed canes to be slightly larger and a day or two in advance of the fruit of the rest of the vine.
Cambridge showed the fruit on the ringed canes to be larger, of better quality and two or three days earlier than that on other canes.
Brighton showed no difference in quality or size, but three days difference in earliness.
Columbian Imperial showed very great difference in size, the berries averaged one-fifth larger on the ringed than on the unringed canes, while the ringed canes ripened fruit two weeks earlier than other canes of the same vines.
Agawain showed only a slight difference in size and earliness.
Herbert showed no difference except that the fruit on the ringed canes was poorer in quality than the rest.
Moore's Early showed no perceptible difference in size, quality or earliness.
Niagara showed the fruit on the ringed canes to be two days earlier and slightly superior in quality to that on the unringed canes.
The Delaware showed better and earlier fruit on the ringed than on the unringed canes, but showed the best fruit where only a small section of the bark had been removed.
The best results were obtained on canes where the bark overgrew the sections from which it had been removed. When the bark overgrows the section about the time the first begins to ripen the surplus food material in the cane is drawn away into the lower parts of the vine and the fruit ripens with only a normal quantity of food material present. If the section is not overgrown, the excess of food remains, the fruit is forced to ripen with this excess on hand, and hence ripens improperly. The width of the section of bark to be removed should vary according to the vigor of the cane and the variety. On strong canes of vigorous varieties three-fourths of an inch is not too much while on feeble varieties one-fourth of an inch may be sufficient.

This Seeding of Grain.
Less grain per acre is sown in this country than by English farmers, with whom three to three and one-half bushels of oats are often deemed necessary, says American Cultivator. English farmers are nearly always moist, and as farm land is generally rich it needs this thick seeding to make the plants crowd each other from the start and thus prevent too luxuriant growth. Here such a seeding on land of moderate fertility might not produce anything but the straw of grain without any heads. We once drilled some oats in a field and found at the end of the row that a wider balk was made than the single width of the drill passing across the rows at each end would cover. We were only sowing with the drill two bushels of seed per acre, so we thought, not to leave any balks, to drill twice across each end. But the second drill width, though it made a good appearance, early dried up and amounted to nothing about the time the oats should head out.
If clean, sound, plump oats can be had, a bushel and a half drilled in with some phosphate is better than a greater quantity. There is no crop, not even wheat, to which commercial phosphate is so well adapted as the oat. With this light seeding of oats, which should always be drilled early, we gave the oats a light harrowing just after the young shoots began to come up. This broke down the ridges between the rows, and entirely covered the leaves that first put forth. But it gave a great stimulus to root growth, and in a few days two or three or may be more shoots would be put forth by the root for every leaf that was destroyed. The harrowing also loosened the surface soil, so that any crust formed by rains will be broken. The new leaves will start up so quickly and so plentifully that no more crust will form on the surface through the season. Such grain always covers the ground at harvest with a better crop than can be got from two to two and one-half bushels of seed sown per acre, but not harrowed after the grain comes up.

Food That Costs Nothing.—During the warmer season, when allowed to forage for themselves, each fowl gathers several ounces of meat daily. When the supply of grasshoppers, bugs, flies and worms fails, it may be furnished from the table, the scrap pot or the market. Green food may be furnished in cabbage, vegetables, apples or cut clover. A warm breakfast should be given on cold days and there should be no lack in the supply of drink. A meat diet with grain and vegetables is essential to the well being of fowls during the cold weather, when worms, bugs and insects are not to be found by the birds, but in summer the fowls can secure such foods for themselves.—American Gardening.

Fattening Shropshires.—At the Oklahoma Station two Shropshire lambs made gain of 30 lb. in four weeks, eating two pounds each daily of Kafr meal, aside from hay. One of these lambs was quite fat at beginning of trial, and made gain of only 10 lb. in second period of seven weeks. Three grade wethers, thin in flesh, made gain of 53 lb. in five weeks, an average gain of a trifle over one half pound daily. They ate 237 lb. of Kafr grain. Sheep digest unground Kafr grain better than do horses, cattle or hogs.

Tomato Fertilizers.—Nitrates of soda is usually very beneficial to the tomato plant in early stages of growth. Later, potash and phosphoric acid both may be used. Just before setting the tomatoes, 200 lb. per acre of the following mixture might be applied: 100 lb. of nitrate of soda, 100 lb. of dissolved rock, and 25 lb. of muriate of potash. Thoroughly incorporate with the soil.—Country Gentleman.

germinate would pay farmers better. Grain that either will not grow, or that makes such a feeble growth that neighboring grain dwarfs it, is about the most expensive manure a farmer can use. Yet this is what many farmers are doing with a large part of the seed grain that they put into the soil, where it simply rots and furnishes plant food for the seed that could germinate.

Irrigating Strawberries.
Irrigation has two distinct advantages: it discounts the possibility of loss from drought, and increases fruit production. Some commercial growers have even troubled the average yield by judicious irrigation. But there are disadvantages, also. The fruit is likely to become soft and unfit for long shipment; a deterioration in quality usually accompanies an abundant water supply; and, again, the season is retarded several days. If one is catering to a personal and discriminating market, where quality is appreciated, it would be wise to think twice before irrigating frequently during the fruiting season. None of these objections holds where irrigation is practiced during the summer preceding fruitage, and to my mind, this is its legitimate place in strawberry culture. I believe that crop production depends more on conditions during the first season's growth than the second, and that our aim should be to carry great luscious crops into the winter with plenty of reserve strength.—S. W. Fletcher in Rural New Yorker.

Meat for Growing Chicks.
According to experiment made at one of the stations meat is of great advantage to growing chicks, and the feeding of a ration containing a good portion of animal feed is found to be less expensive than has generally been figured out. This is due to the fact that while it costs more per pound, yet the results are so much better than with a grain food alone, that one can afford to pay more. This probably would not be true to so great an extent with grown fowls, where the product is to be eggs and flesh formed on a developed frame. The great advantage of the meat diet is to start the fowls into life with vigorous constitutions and habits. It should be remembered that in their natural state fowls live largely off of insects and other forms of animal life. The whole grain ration is rather hard on the digestion of the growing chick. It seems to us that it would pay to feed growing chicks more meat, especially where it can be purchased at a low rate. A few cents worth of lean meat scraps per day would not mean a large investment, but if fed for even a few weeks would richly pay in a more vigorous habit of growth established in the chick.

Vitriolizing Seed Wheat.
For small quantities of seed, vitriolizing on a floor, in sacks, tubs, etc. does very well, but for large quantities it is too slow, writes C. H. Lester in Dakota Farmer. Heretofore I have used a wagon tank with the top removed, set on two benches so placed that a lit of a hundred pounds at the front will raise that end ten or twelve inches to secure drainage. Place tank convenient to seed bin. Nail double thickness of wire screen on inside over plug hole at back end of tank. Place three barrels at back of tank into which place a large wash tub under the drainage vent. The vitriol solution will have to be constantly replenished as well. I would here suggest that when you buy your vitriol, you have it finely ground when it will readily dissolve in cold water, and don't use tin pails to handle it with as the action of the vitriol will ruin them. Having thus made preparations, fill the tank nearly full of wheat and level it, then dip solution from barrels into tank until the grain is entirely submerged. Let stand two minutes. No skimming or stirring is needed as the soaking is sufficient to kill vitality of smut balls. Knock out drainage plug and let fluid flow into wash tub, from which dip it back into barrels to be used again. When the fowls become sluggish raise front of tank and allow to drain. The action of the vitriol water generates a slight heat and a tendency of the grain to bake. Usually in about an hour after draining, the wheat can be scooped into a wagon box or sacked. If sacked, fill sacks only two-thirds full and in a few hours change their position in order to move the grain in the sacks to facilitate drying. Handled in this way the seed dries very fast and in from three to four hours should be in good condition to sow. For large quantities, 1,500 bushels, or over, I would use a grain tank, well battened, and loading about one hundred bushels in place of the wagon tank.

Skin Milk Made Useful.
A new use has been discovered for milk, and fortunately it is skim milk that is in this time in request. It is wanted to make skin, to be used of paper manufacturers in the glazing of paper of a fine quality. Heretofore, for the accomplishing of this purpose, a superior grade of glue with other ingredients has been used. It is claimed that a much better and cheaper skin can be obtained from skim milk. To prepare the milk it is put into a vat, treated with chemicals, and until curd is formed, the curd being then washed, pressed and ground fine, after which it is put into a large drying kiln, where it is dried in about 12 hours, and is put in bags ready for shipment.

Dorothy's Answer.
It was evening time in one of the London hospitals, and the nurse on duty was giving the little ones their last meal for the day. All save one were patiently waiting for their turn to be served, the one in question being a little, rosy-cheeked convalescent, who was calling lustily for her portion. "Aren't you just a little impatient, Dorothy?" inquired the kindly nurse, with just a tinge of correction in her tone. "No, I'm not!" retorted Dorothy promptly. "I'm a little impatient!"—Answers.

Special Station.
"Do you make special rates to blind parties?" asked the innocent-looking bridegroom. "Yes," replied the solemn hotel clerk. "We always charge 'em double rates."—Ohio State Journal.

JAPANESE SPANIELS.

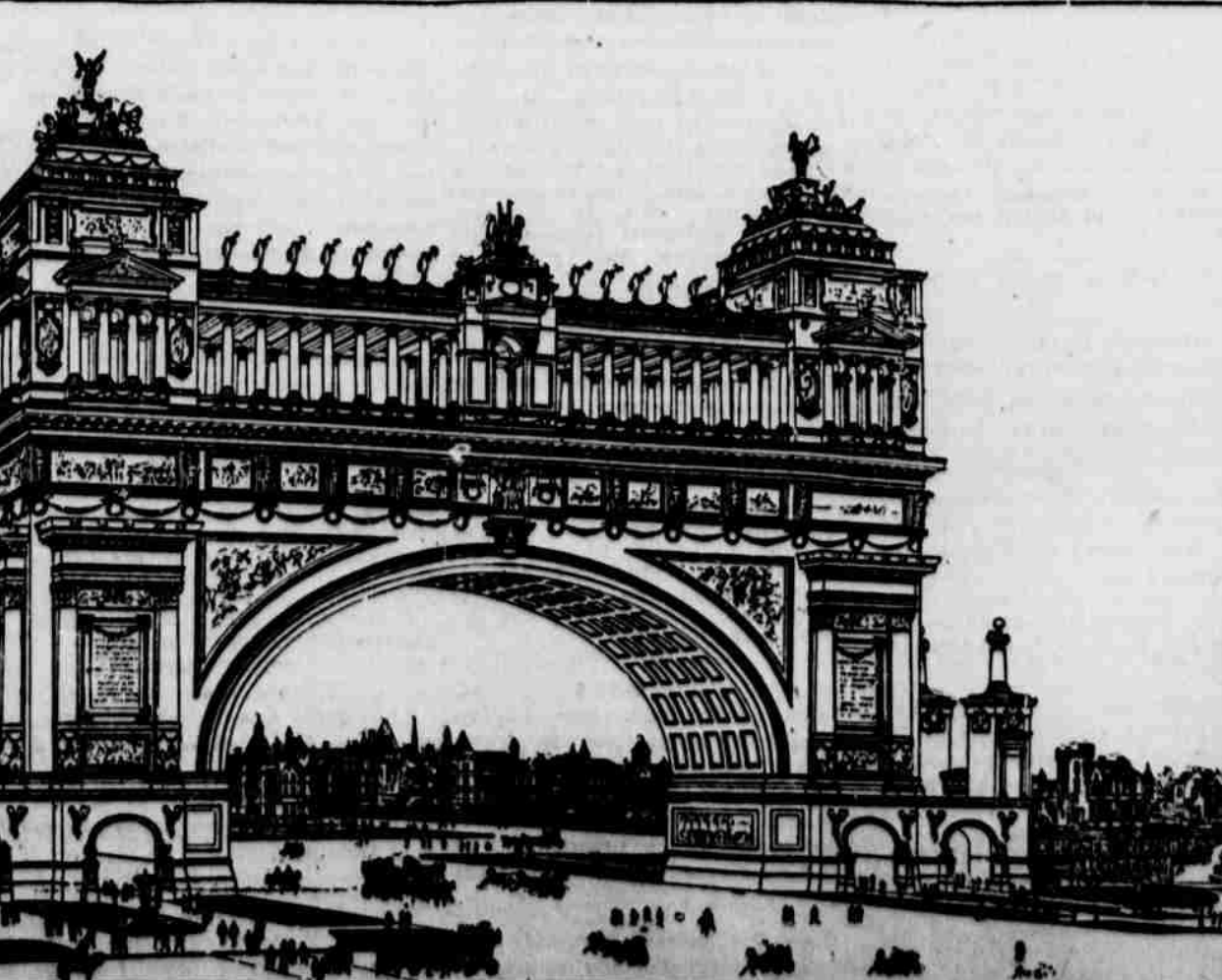
They Mites That Are Worth Their Weight in Gold.

The first duke of Marlborough presented some of his Blenheim to the Mikado of Japan at that period, and, curiously enough, the present duke's private secretary, Mr. Holdsworth, informed the writer that he had recently seen some of the descendants of these dogs, which had been brought over lately from Japan. They were strangely altered, for they were dwarfed in size and far more like the Japanese spaniel in all save color. It is possible that the crossing of some Blenheims sent to the Mikado with some of the native dogs has produced the Japanese spaniel so fashionable to-day. However this may be, the Japanese spaniel is a dainty little mite, and is "the thing" to-day. His value increases as his weight decreases, provided, of course, that the points which fancy dictates are correct, and good specimens weighing about two pounds will fetch £80 to £100. A dog weighing less than three pounds is a good one, and of this class Hon. Mrs. McLaren Morrison, who is very fond of her Japs, has several lovely specimens. The head should be broad and well-rounded, the nose as short as possible, eyes large and liquid, the carriage lively, the tail carried closely over the back in a fan-like curl, and the weight as little as possible. Color and markings form a great feature in the value of a Jap. The coat should be thick, soft as silk and long, pearly white, with black spots. The ears and cheeks must be black, the black coming down to the base of the nose and going under the eyes. The lower part of the cheek and chin must be white, and a blaze of white must extend from the back of the head over the forehead to just above the base of the nose. In Japan this blaze is termed the "v," and in the center of this "v" on the top of the head should be a black spot of about the size of a shilling. In Japan these little atoms are carried in their owner's sleeves, but whether the sleeves have been enlarged to carry the dog or the latter dwarfed to fit the sleeve, tradition does not say. Lady Probyn has an almost perfect specimen of this dainty dog, and the Countess of Warwick, Lady Algernon Gordon-Lennox, Lady De Ramsey, and Lady Burton are also great lovers of this charming little pet.—Casell's Magazine.

3,000,000,000 BUSHELS WHEAT

The Amount Required to Feed the World for a Year.

While the world—thanks to the fields of North America—has probably grown in 1898-9 the greatest crop of wheat ever harvested as one result of the depletion of American herds and the devotion of an otherwise impossible ten million acres to wheat production, says Self-Culture, yet we must not lose sight of the fact that, while the year's harvest probably exceeds the great world crop of 1894 by some 15,000,000 bushels, requirements have increased by more than 100,000,000 bushels, and that the product of the harvest of 1898-9 was drawn upon a month earlier than usual, in order to make up defective supplies from the harvest of 1897-8—that is, while the world harvest of 1898-9 appears to be some 50,000,000 bushels greater than the greatest preceding one, yet it is defective by reason of a great increase in requirements since 1894, as well as by the fact that it must meet the needs of thirteen instead of twelve months. Basing an estimate of requirements for the 1898-9 harvest upon the known increase of population and the consumption of recent years, as indicated by estimates, mostly official, of production in such years, the "bread-eating" populations of European lineage inhabiting Europe, the United States, Canada, Australasia, Argentina, Uruguay, Chili, South Africa, Siberia, and the whites of the island and tropical colonies of Europe will need some 2,360,000,000 bushels of wheat, plus the 160,000,000 or more bushels required to cover the thirteenth month. Accepting the highest reputable estimate of the output of the 1898-9 harvest in the regions named and adding 40,000,000 bushels of possible imports from southern Asia and northern Africa, the available supply aggregates 2,380,000,000 bushels. Granting that these estimates are approximately correct, it will be necessary to make anticipatory drafts upon the harvest of 1899 for about 140,000,000 bushels, showing that even with the largest outturns the accumulation of reserves to tide over such defective harvests as that of 1897 is no longer possible, the power to make such accumulations having disappeared in the absence of acreage increases proportioned to the increase of the consuming populations.



GRAND TRIUMPHAL ARCH FOR THE WORLD'S FAIR TO BE HELD AT ST. LOUIS IN 1903.

Never Met.
He was rather a dilapidated-looking customer, and walked with a broad tread up to the counter of the restaurant, and said: "Will you be kind enough to give me a meal? I haven't any money, but—" "No," said the waiter, "I'm sorry, but we don't make a practice of feeding every hungry man that comes along."
"Well, I'm sorry, too. You see, I'm in a rather hard fix. I have a friend of mine who says that the Duke of Westminster and I—" "Who did you say?" "I said the Duke of Westminster and I—" "My dear sir, sit down there and make yourself perfectly at home. Any friend of mine is welcome here."
And the man had a good meal. When he was about to go the proprietor approached him and said: "My dear sir, I understand you are a friend of the duke?" "I didn't say so. I merely tried to explain to the waiter that the Duke of Westminster and I have never met."

Human Nature Queer.
"I have been trying for nearly a year," he said, "to get a chance to ask you to be my wife."
"Ah, Francis," she replied, "I am glad to know that you are persevering, and I shall not let your constancy of purpose go unrewarded. I will be yours."
"Oh, but I suppose I ought to have explained first," he made haste to answer, "that now the chance is offered I haven't any desire to accept it. What a queer thing human nature is, isn't it. People are always longing for that which they do not possess, and when they finally get it, or have a chance to get it, they don't want it."
She was too busy looking hard at nothing to reply.

Into a Receiver's Hand.
"Jim writes home," said the old man, "that he was drawn on me for \$20 again."
"What's up now?" "College dinner. Last time he drew \$20 for breakfast."
"Yes."
"An' \$20 for supper?" "You don't say?" "Fact, 'un an' hitch up the bay hoss—quick."
"What air you a-goin' to?" "I'm a-goin' to throw myself into the bank of a receiver, an' take the bankrupt act before Jim draws on me fer lunch."

Father of Many.
John Chandler, who lives in Allen county, Kentucky, is the father of twenty-nine children, twenty-one of whom are living and have families averaging five each. Mr. Chandler also has thirty-five great grandchildren, being thus direct ancestor of 182 persons. He is 75 years old, a close student of current affairs, an expert rifle shot and a Democrat of fifty years' standing. His wife three years his senior, is like her husband, hale and hearty.

Cows Wear Earrings.
The cows in Belgium wear earrings. This is in accordance with law, which decrees that every animal of the bovine species, when it has attained the age of three months, must have in its ear a ring to which is attached a metal tag bearing a number. The object is to preserve an exact record of the number of animals raised each year.

Like Bull Frogs.
One of the Kansas boys related in a letter to his home folks that one day early in the hostilities his company was charged an insurgent blockhouse and captured a cannon. It was found that this piece had been made all ready to fire and it was loaded to the muzzle with old iron, bent-up horse-shoes, nails, spikes and other stuff of the same sort. One of the Utah artillerymen told our Kansas boy that if the insurgents had ever touched that old piece off it would have exploded and blown the lot of them to kingdom come. In this connection, the following quotation from a letter written by Ray Enslow of Ottawa will be interesting:
"The enemy has quite a bit of artillery. They took a shot at us the other morning, the shell exploding forty feet in front of our trenches, and of all the log-bombs, scorpion black-smith shops and saw mills I ever saw, they were in that shell. Captain I was standing on top of the trenches trying to locate their guns, and I looked along the trench just in time to see the funniest thing of my life I believe. Every man in the regiment pitched head first into his trench like a bullfrog into a pond. There was so much loose iron in the air that I didn't know which way to dodge, so I stood still and, luckily, was not hit."

Afraid of Americans.
Ever since the Wild West show appeared in Budapest the citizens believe that every American is in the habit of carrying a revolver. "A few nights before my arrival," a correspondent writes, "an American traveler and his friends had been sitting at a table in a music hall ordering such refreshments as may be obtained at that kind of a place. When the American called for his check, the waiter performed a feat in mathematics and learned that three times three made seventeen. The American found fault with this system of multiplication and stood up to protest. The young woman who sold programmes threw herself in front of him and seized his arm. 'Please don't,' she said, 'he is a poor man. He has a wife and family.' The manager came running. 'Wait, wait!' he entreated. 'Please do not make any trouble. I ask you that you should not shoot!' Yielding to these entreaties the American spared the life of the trembling waiter, who had made a run for the stairway. There was another computation, and it was decided that three times three made nine."

Young Hero.
One of the brave men on the United States cruiser Raleigh is a young Philadelphia sailor, John McFaun, about whose heroism little has been said. During the battle of Manila he risked death in a most horrible form by creeping into the boiler room through clouds of live steam and shutting off a gauge valve on one of the boilers. The brave act was repeated by McFaun when the Raleigh was between Bermuda and New York on the trip from Manila. Had McFaun lost his nerve while trying to shut off the steam he would most certainly have lost his life by being fairly boiled to death. He had to work rapidly as it was, for in both instances he was severely scalded. He turned off the valve with a piece of thick wire, which he attached to a long stick, as he could not approach close up to the boiler.

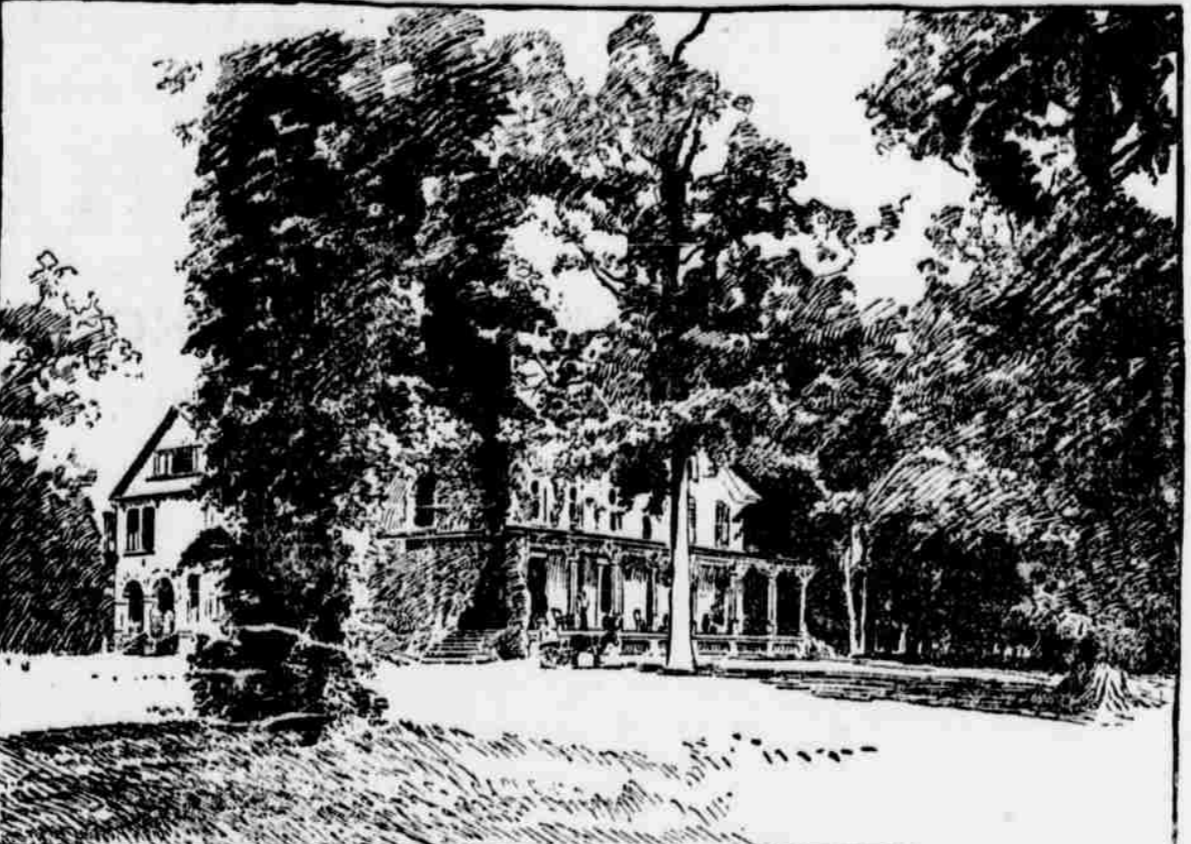
The more stupid a person the more content he is with himself.

HAYES' HOME OFFERED TO HISTORICAL SOCIETY.

The children of the late Rutherford B. Hayes, ex-President of the United States, have offered their old home, known as Spiegel Grove, near Fremont, Ohio, to the Ohio State Archaeological and Historical Society on condition that a permanent fund of \$25,000 be raised, the income thereof to be used for the proper care and preservation of the buildings and the historical treasures now contained therein. Spiegel Grove is a wooden tract of

as in water. This excited the superstition of the Indians, and legends hung thick about the woods. These were handed down long after the cause for them had disappeared, and when the tract came into possession of Silas Birchard he named it Spiegel Grove, Spiegel being the German word for mirror. Silas Birchard was the uncle and guardian of President Hayes, and he occupied the place for many years. When President Hayes retired from

books, thousands of volumes of Americana, seals used by Lincoln and Andrew Jackson, Washington's rings, cups from Farragut's flagship, priceless autographs, and paintings of rare merit and historical interest. All of this material will be at the service of students and scholars if this plan of the society can be carried out. It is certainly a rare opportunity, such as seldom comes to any state or organization. If the Archaeological Society should



twenty-five acres, near the lower falls of the Sandusky river, and is a point of great historical interest. It is an old Indian reservation, and was so occupied for a long period prior to the revolutionary war. Just before the war of 1812 Fort Stephenson was built and became famous through Major George Croghan's gallant defense of it against the combined attack of naval and land forces of Great Britain under Proctor, and Indians under Tecumseh, in August, 1813.

The tract, at the time of the Indian occupancy, was uncleared and much of it boggy. The dampness gave a peculiar luster to the soil, and there were many places where one could see the reflection of his face almost as clearly

the White House he enlarged the house and it became the family residence and continued so until his death, and has since been a sort of summer home for the children and their families. Spiegel Grove and its buildings are in a perfect state of preservation, and all the valuable historic effects of President Hayes remain there intact. President Hayes was a great reader and a man of scholarly tastes and attainments. He acquired one of the finest libraries of American history owned by private individuals, and during his public life he preserved all papers and memoranda in an orderly and accessible form. There are precious old prints and presentation photographs, authors' copies of famous

BUILDING A RAILROAD TO MUSIC.

Building a railroad in the Soudan is not carried on to the sound of the voice of an Irish "boss," directing a gang of Italian laborers. As becomes the milder atmosphere of the tropics, a railroad in those regions is built to the "insidious pleasing of the lute," or the African equivalent. The "sofas"

played in the construction of a line of railroad in the United States insisting that "Il Trovatore" should be played for them while they worked! In the Soudan it has been found impossible to get work out of the natives in the construction of railroads unless music was furnished. Every contractor who

ing to a white man, for it is filled with that peculiar plaintiveness which one hears in the negro songs of the south. To the Africans, however, the tune seem to be an inspiration. A case somewhat similar to this is the custom in Cuban tobacco factories. In the big room where the cigarmark-



are working people, and the "griots" are the musical ones. The "sofas" will not work unless the "griots" play. So every gang of men has its orchestra. The "griots" play on flutes and rude harps the peculiar "rag time" tunes of Africa, and the picks and shovels of the "sofas" go industriously as long as the music lasts. Let the music stop, and the work slackens and then falls altogether. Fancy a gang of Italian laborers em-

has tried it has failed. So, to the sound of music the steel rails are penetrating the Congo region and forcing their way through the Soudan. To every gang of forty or fifty men there are assigned two harp players and a flute player. As long as the music keeps up, the black laborers do not seem to feel fatigue. Generally the musicians get tied before the laborers do. The music produced by these cheerers of labor would not be inspir-

ers work is always a reader. He sits up on a little platform and reads novels to the workmen as they manipulate the tobacco. Again, on board ship a sailor will work as well again if he is permitted to "shanty"—that is, sing a working song, the rhythm of which keeps time to his labor. But in the building of railroads music is a new factor. Cecil Rhodes' "Cairo to the Cape" road will be literally sited and harped through Africa.

Dog Collars of Jet Beads.
In place of wearing strings of pearls, women at the theaters wear thick ropes made of five strings of imitation seed pearls wound twice around the collar of the dress and fastening in front with the ends of the ropes that terminate in two full tassels of pearly strings. Another purchasable oddity is the dog collar of jet beads. Strings of colored cut glass or jet beads are not in the fashionable position they once held, and in their place a five-string dog collar is assumed with slides of

rhinestones, else at intervals two strings are caught together with a white crystal, rich red or turquoise bead, to the great enhancement of the frock with which it is worn.
An Impending Danger.
"Papa," asked a 4-year-old youngster, "are all little boys made of dust?" "Yes, my son," was the reply. "Well, then," continued the little fellow, "I wish you would make nurse stop using a whisk broom on me. I'm afraid she'll brush me all away."

Good for Little Folks.
Don't torture the children with liquid and pill poisons! The only safe, agreeable laxative for little ones is Cascarets Candy Cathartic. Druggists, 10c.
Realism.
"That new war drama is very realistic." "Oh, I don't know. The embalmed beef in the second act is made of rubber."—Detroit Journal.
London has 800 taudrines.

Points to Emphasize.
1. That no natural advantage can shelter one from the results of his sins.
2. That he is fortunate who can learn from observation of others.
3. That sin not only pollutes but de-coives.
4. That our views of great matters are very much influenced by our practices.
5. That God's earthy gifts to us may be so used as to degrade us; while they may also be so used as to ennoble us and honor him.
6. That evil habits always grow, though they may be small at the beginning.
7. That there is such a thing as national morality, and God still judges nations as such.
8. That those who lead others in sin will be eminent in suffering its consequences.
9. That insensibility to the misfortunes and sufferings of others is a deadly symptom.
10. That without self-control which can repress the wrong and do the right no virtue is possible.

Type-Printing Telegraph.
The London Electrician contains an illustrated description of the improved form of the Higgins type-printing telegraph. It is claimed a speed of twenty-five to thirty words per minute is possible, and that the manipulation is easy. Instruments have been working between London and Folkestone, a distance of sixty miles; satisfactory tests were also made by the British postoffice.

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CHILL TONIC. It is simply iron and quinine in a tasteless form. No cure—no pay. Price, 50c.

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Address with stamp, Javelle Mfg. Co., Parsons, Kan. Man has more handicaps than any other thing.

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When you ask for Cascarets, be sure you get the genuine. Cascarets Candy Cathartic. The excellent substitute, imitation or counterfeit! If you don't like Cascarets don't make promises.

Do Your Feet Ache and Hurt?
Shake into your shoes, Allen's Foot-Powder, a powder for the feet. It makes tight or New Shoes feel Easy. Cures Corns, Bunions, Swollen, Hot and Sweating Feet. At all Druggists and Shoe Stores, 25c. Sample sent FREE. Address Allen S. Olmsted, LeRoy, N. Y.

Read, Laugh and Learn.
When buying a package of "Faultless Starch" ask your grocer for the book that goes with it free. It will afford you lots of amusement and add to your stock of knowledge. All grocers sell it, 10c.

Some people use so much diplomacy they expose the bait.

An Excellent Combination.
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In the process of manufacturing figs are used, as they are pleasant to the taste, but the medicinal qualities of the remedy are obtained from senna and other aromatic plants, by a method known to the CALIFORNIA FIG SYRUP CO. only. In order to get its beneficial effects and to avoid imitations, please remember the full name of the company printed on the front of every package. CALIFORNIA FIG SYRUP CO., SAN FRANCISCO, CAL., LOUISVILLE, KY., NEW YORK, N. Y. For sale by all Druggists.—Price 50c. per bottle.

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Editor and Proprietor.

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Saturday, June 10 1899.

LOCAL DOTS.

—S. L. Robertson wants your trade in Dry Goods of all kinds.
—Sheriff Boardner of Stonewall was in our city Thursday.
—Mr. F. G. Alexander made a business trip to Benjamin Thursday.
JACK FOR SALE.—I have a fine jack for sale or trade, W. H. Parsons.
—They say that Mr. J. W. Johnson is in the market for a Jersey cow.
—Mr. Will Lanier was over from Rayner Tuesday.
—If you want a wind mill, a harvester, or twine see Sherrill.
—Mr. Tom Griffin left Saturday on a visit to relatives in eastern Texas.
—Good work at low prices is the motto of the Coleman Art Co.
—Mr. Walter Tandy returned on Tuesday from his father's ranch near Woodward, I. T.
—Cash is very desirable and it knocks old credit blind at S. L. Robertson's.
—Mr. Sam McCaughy one of Stonewall's progressive cattlemen was over trading last Tuesday.
—Bleached table linen, napkins, towels, wide towel crash, draperies, etc., at S. L. Robertson's.
—Miss Maud Lanier of Rayner was over Thursday shopping in our dry goods emporiums.
—Mr. Marshall Pierson arrived yesterday from Waco, where he has been attending Baylor university.
—Carry all hides and furs you have for sale to W. W. Fields & Bro., they will pay you the highest market price for them.
—Mr. Keeves came in from Paint Thursday with a nice lot of fish for which he found ready sale.
—The Coleman Art Co., is still here taking first-class pictures for all comers.
—Mrs. E. D. English left Wednesday morning on a visit to her mother and son at Woodward, I. T.
Groceries received fresh every week. Everything sold at lowest possible prices.
S. L. ROBERTSON.
—Miss Robena McEmlenore arrived on Thursday from Dallas and will spend some time with the home folks.
—So far as we have heard Mr. W. H. Pearsey is ahead on corn. We heard him say the other day that his corn was silking.
—If you want to get the most goods for the least money, take your cash around to R. H. McKee & Co's.
—The young people were given a pleasant entertainment at the residence of Mr. and Mrs. S. W. Scott on Wednesday night.
—Mr. Pike Goldsmith and family and mother, who is also a sister of Mr. J. W. Johnson, are here this week on a visit to the family of the latter. Their home is in Summerville county.
—A splendid new stock of shoes of all kinds just arrived. Nice slippers as well as heavy and fine shoes for gentlemen, ladies, misses and children at S. L. Robertson's.
—Mr. and Mrs. W. T. Hudson and children got home on Sunday evening from Minco, I. T., where they have been spending a few weeks on Mr. H's ranch.
—Mr. A. B. Burton, wife and baby of Crockett arrived Wednesday evening on a visit to the family of Judge McConnell. Mrs. Burton was formerly Miss Esther McConnell.
—We understand from those who have been agitating the question of forming a "combine" for the destruction of the prairie dogs that the idea is taking right along as far as it has been brought to the attention of the people and that it is probable that by winter—the best time for the work—arrangements for the slaughter will have been completed.
—Dr. A. G. Neathery received a telephone message yesterday stating that his eldest brother, Jas. Neathery, was very sick with pneumonia at Farmersville and asking him to come. He started yesterday evening.
We were also told that Mrs. Neathery has a brother at Dallas dangerously low with smallpox.

—Mr. J. W. Bell accompanied his wife to Abilene last Sunday where she took the train for a visit to relatives in the eastern part of the state.
—Prof. J. A. Gray of Young county stopped over a day here this week on his return from a trip to the plains country.
—Miss Bernice Fairbairn of Rockdale arrived here Sunday and will visit her relatives, the Messrs Meadors, for several weeks.
—Mrs. D. M. Winn left Thursday on a visit to relatives at Belton. She was accompanied to Albany, where she took the train, by Mr. Winn.
—Several parties went down on Paint creek Tuesday to catch fish passing over the shoaly places as the rise subsided. We understand they were quite successful.
—Mr. D. H. Hamilton, one of Haskell county's most intelligent and valuable farmer citizens called on us the other day and had himself enrolled as a future reader of the FREE PRESS.
—Dr. J. E. Lindsey has been attached as a witness in the district court at Grandberry next week and will start on Monday in order to reach there on the 13th inst.
—Mr. Tucker Milam has leased the Shook pasture of about 5000 acres in the eastern part of the county for his sheep. We are also informed that he will in future reside in town with his family.
—To those who drink whiskey for pleasure; HARPER Whiskey adds zest to existence. To those who drink whiskey for health's sake; HARPER Whiskey makes life worth living. Sold by Keister & Hazlewood, Haskell, Texas.
—Mr. and Mrs. J. W. Meadors gave an entertainment on Wednesday night to quite a number of the society young people in honor of their guest, Miss Fairbairn.
—We learn that Prof. J. B. Jones has been awarded the Verrill school for the term of 1899-1900. With him as teacher, we think the people of that neighborhood may count on having a good school.
—That Sunday fish eating party is spoken of by some as the rain committee, or committee sent out to pray for rain. If such were the fact there is ample evidence of the efficacy of their prayers.
Parties from Kansas City who are interested in the copper developments just over the western line of this county in Stonewall county, passed through this place Monday en route to the mining district.
—Mr. Jim Hale of Eastland, brother of Mrs. W. T. Hudson, came in the first of the week on a visit. We understand also that he is in the market for cattle if any are to be had at satisfactory prices.
—Mr. C. C. Lindley of the 3 circle ranch in King county, was down trading with the Haskell merchants this week. We may add here that our merchants are making prices that are drawing a good deal of trade from long range.
—Dr. M. L. Mahaffey of Glencoe, Coleman county, brought his daughter, Miss Rosalee, to Haskell last Saturday to remain during the summer with the family of Mr. W. T. Hudson and study music under Miss Eula Hudson.
—We are informed that a number of our sheep men closed a deal this week with buyers at Albany for their entire spring clip of wool, aggregating about 150,000 pounds, at 13 cts per pound. This will make a right nice little addition to the circulating medium in Haskell county.
—Mrs. L. W. Roberts and children and Miss Allie Frost returned from their visit to Henrietta on last Saturday. They were accompanied home by Mrs. Roberts' mother, who will spend some weeks with her and the family of her son, Mr. G. R. Couch.
—If the FREE PRESS has missed any important local items it may be charged, in part at least, to the fact that the editor spent some time at work as a member of the railroad committee to the neglect of the "copy hook," hence, also, a little more clipped matter this week than usual.
—Sheriff Collins who held a warrant from Clay county for the arrest of one Oscar Lofton, on a charge of cattle theft, located his man on a sheep ranch in this county and went out Saturday and arrested him. He held his prisoner over here until Tuesday when he carried him to Seymour, where he met the sheriff of Clay county and turned him over to him.

I am receiving this week
10 Wagon Loads
of Groceries
which I will sell at following prices:
8 lbs. Coffee \$.95
2 lb. Can Imp'd French Peas .12
1 Gro. Diam'd Parlor Matches .12
1 Pk. Crown Flakes05
1 Gal. Extra-Fine Molasses .32
40 Bars of Soap 1.00
Alaska Salmon12
3 lb. Can Tomatos (Best) . .10
100 lbs. Best Four 2.15
100 lbs. Second Grade 2.00
100 lbs Third Grade 1.70
Honey per pound09
6 Boxes Sardines25
Yours for business and more for bargains.
T. G. Carney.
Phone No. 1.

—We understand that Messrs Tucker Milam and Fred Sanders are putting in a cold drink and confectionery establishment at Albany, which will be in charge of the latter.
—Mr. H. C. Dozier, whose farm is in the northwest corner of the county, was in town Thursday and said the rain which fell on Sunday was not near so heavy out there as it was a little this side and on to town and, in fact, in all other parts of the county so far heard from, but was sufficient to make a good growing season. He also said that up to this time this spring the crops in that section had not suffered for rain.
—Rev. Robt Farmer came in Friday from Waco, where he has just completed the full course at Baylor university and graduated with distinction. He will at once reenter upon his ministerial labors as pastor of the Baptist church at this place.
Yielding to the request of the B. Y. P. U. of Haskell, he will deliver his graduating thesis, entitled "Duty and Destiny," at the Baptist church on 4 o'clock Sunday (to-morrow) evening. A general invitation is extended to the public to attend.
—Messrs Owens and Rieves with their families and Mr. Patterson went down on Paint creek last Friday and struck camp with the intention of remaining several days fishing and hunting. They proposed to have a good supply of fish caught by Sunday and invited several parties to drive out Sunday and take a fish dinner with them, so early observers Sunday morning may have noticed a procession of buggies moving out southeastward without suspecting just what was up. They, however, contained a merchant and family, a bank cashier and family, a Sunday school superintendent and family and an editor and family going out to eat fish.
We speak advisedly when we state that the fish dinner came fully up to expectations and was greatly enjoyed and, we are equally certain when we state that, the ten miles drive back through the hardest rain that has fallen in Haskell county in many a month was not so greatly enjoyed. It has long been said that there is no rose without a thorn.

The Grand Jury's Report.
To the Hon. P. D. Sanders, Judge of 39th Judicial District of Texas: We, the Grand Jury of Haskell county, beg leave to file this, our report and recommendation. We find that the county is comparatively free from crimes of the felony grade, but we are sorry to inform the court that we find that some of the minor laws are violated with impunity. Especially is this so in reference to the road laws. We find that the county commissioners court have failed to have roads opened, have not in direct words or orders authorized persons to fence and gate the roads that have been opened but have tacitly consented to such fencing and gating roads in direct violation of the laws. That the overseers of the roads (if the county has any) seem to not know that they are required to keep their roads in passable condition and free from obstructions, that there are very few mile stones, no finger boards and, over the 3rd class roads, very poor gates. We return no bills on this road condition, but most earnestly request that the overseers open these roads and that the commissioners court authorize no more persons to fence the roads established, and, that the court create more 3rd class roads so that the citizens can reach their county seat, school houses and churches. We suggest that the next Grand Jury investigate the roads and the officers and see if the road law is enforced.
D. H. HAMILTON,
Foreman of Grand Jury.

McLEMORE'S
is the place to buy your
Drugs, Paints, Oils, Etc.
Have just received a new
Tank of CARBON
And can give you any quantity at close prices; also all kinds of
MACHINE OILS.

NEW SHOE SHOP
T. S. Giddings, Proprietor.
Boots and Shoes made to order and fit guaranteed. Only best of material will be used in my work.
Repairing promptly done.
I shall depend on the quality of my work for my recommendation and, solicit your patronage on this basis.

—Mr. B. L. Frost is off on a business trip looking after his interests at Henrietta.
—Mr. R. E. Martin arrived Wednesday evening and gave his sciopion exhibition at the Baptist church Thursday night. There were a good many interesting views of Cuban scenery and incidents of the Spanish war. The show was pretty well attended and part of the proceeds were donated to the Ladies Aid Society.
—Rev. W. S. Rodgers left Wednesday to rejoin his family at Waco, and bearing with him the esteem and good wishes of the people of Haskell, to whom his ministerial labors have been devoted for some months past.
Spot Cash and Cheap.
That's the way groceries are going at my store—and they are going fast!
Feed Stuff
I will try to keep on hand a full supply of Corn, Bran, Etc.
A fresh lot of corn just in.
Yours for business,
W. T. Jones.

The Haskell Reading Club.
The Reading Club will meet with the Misses Lindsey Friday, June 16, 1899.
PROGRAMME:
Study—Alfred Tennyson.
1. Music (Instrumental Solo) Mrs. W. W. Hentz.
Roll call—Respond with memorized quotations from author and state from what poem.
3. Minutes—Reading and approval of.
4. Brief biographical sketch of Tennyson's life.—Miss Zoodie Johnson.
5. What great poet was Tennyson's compeer and contemporary? Give a comparison of the two authors. From what did their poetry arise, and when were their last poems published?—Miss Mary Rice.
6. During whose reign was Tennyson made Poet Laureate, and how long did he hold that appointment?—Miss Mollie Whitman.
7. To what kind of poetry does Tennyson owe his success as a poet; and in what vein was he most deficient?—Mrs. W. E. Sherrill.
8. What may be said to be the dominant idea and the most vitalized in the poetry of Alfred Tennyson?—Miss Minnie Ellis.

The Refrigerator
ICE COLD DRINKS all the time!
ICE CREAM
every Tuesday and Friday evening, and to order for entertainments, etc., any time.

FRUIT TREES.
To the People of Haskell and Knox Counties:
I have accepted the local agency for the F. T. Ramsey Nursery at Austin, Texas, for 12 months. So please reserve all orders for trees and shrubbery for me and my agents and I will be personally responsible for all mistakes, and replace all trees that die, if treated as directed by catalogue. Yours for fruit,
B. T. LANIER.
Shade Trees for the Northwest.
The Plains and Panhandle country are mostly prairie and we have had a number of inquiries as to what is best to plant. Downing Bros., Wichita Falls, on interrogation, give the following as a list which will not disappoint the planter who wants shade: Bois d'arc or osage orange, black locust and native China; also hackberry. The native China is quite distinct from the old China (Melia Azedarach). It is upright in form and when properly trained makes a pretty tree; color of wood ashen gray; leaf somewhat similar to China. The wood is tough and able to stand the strong winds that prevail on the prairies of the Northwest. This tree is sometimes called the Golden China because of the clear amber color of its berries in fall.—Farm and Ranch.
This item should be remembered when you are ready to plant shade trees next fall.

Spring Is Here
—and so is our large stock of—
Spring Goods,
To be up with the times you need some of the up-to-date nevelties.

Money Saved is Money Made.—If you wish to make some money examine our new line of wash goods.
Staple Dry Goods.—A full stock of Bats, Domestic, Sheeting, Shirting, Chevots, Denims, Licks and Coverts.
Dress Goods.—Foreign and Domestic. Latest in Wash Dress Goods, Pique, Percal, Duck, Dimities, Organdies, in all shades. Lawns, Nansooks, Embroideries, Dotted Swisses &c.
Hosiery.—A full and complete line of the very best brands and dyes for men, women and children.
Parasols.—We have a large stock from 50 cents up to extra values.
Gloves.—No costume is complete without a pair of perfect fitting kid gloves of good quality. Such gloves can be had here at moderate prices. The drive we are making in prices in this line causes competitors to wonder where they were obtained.
Handkerchiefs.—A dainty handkerchief tucked in belt or purse or jacket pocket peeping shyly forth and giving just a hint of its quality and beauty pleases feminine fancy. We supply the handkerchiefs and offer a stock so comprehensive in style and quality that every taste or pocket book can be suited.
Millinery.—Paris and London styles at our popular prices, is a combination which should please every Haskell woman. We invite each and every one to examine this stock as it is up-to-date in every particular, and the best part is, you can possess your choice at a moderate price.
Furnishings.—Whatever Haskell men or women need in furnishings can be found here and it will please in style and price. Our large trade in furnishings has come to us because we have deserved it by catering to the needs of our customers more satisfactorily than have others. We would be glad to have you look at the new things in this line.

Shoes.—We have the most complete stock of men's, women's, and children's shoes and slippers of regular goods ever shown in the west, and of the best goods. Also we have 700 pairs of ladies shoes and slippers bought as a job lot. We can save you from 25 to 50 per cent on them.
Lowest prices guaranteed in all lines.
Respectfully,
F. G. ALEXANDER & CO.

Next Spring
Travel will begin to the Gold Fields of Alaska, and it is suggested that those who intend going to the
Klondike
Will find THE DENVER ROAD the most satisfactory route in every particular by which water transportation is reached. The reasons why your ticket should read via the Denver Road, are
Shortest Route!
Quickest time! Grand scenery and a Through Tourist Sleeping Car Line between Colorado and Portland, necessitating but one change of cars between Fort Worth and Portland, reaching the Northwest Seaports with economy, luxury and comfort via
The Denver Road
(Fort Worth & Denver City Railway.)
E. A. HIRSHFIELD, D. B. KEELER,
A. G. F. A. G. P. A.
FORT WORTH, TEXAS.

CANS OF
B. T. Babbitt's PURE POTASH
IS EQUAL TO
3 of any Other BRAND.
3 Cans of any Other Brands, 25 cts.
2 Cans of B. T. Babbitt's PURE POTASH, 20 cts.
SAVES THE CONSUMER, 5 cts.
INSIST ON HAVING
B. T. BABBITT'S
Pure Potash or Lye.